The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5243. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Debate in the Senate on the Funding Bill.

The Tariff Bill Considered in the House.

The Prospects for a Speedy Adjournment.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 13.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Senate was almost wholly occupied on the Funding bill to-day, the debate taking a wide range, and proving unusually interesting. Unfortunately is brought up the question as to how the present bonds were payable, and Senators immediately took sides on that issue. MORTON made an elaborate speech, claiming that the Five-twenties were clearly payable in legal tender. COLE concurred, while EDMUNDS and CONNESS took the opposite ground. MORRILL, of Vermont; FESSENDEN, MORGAN, CATTELL, HENDERSON and SHERMAN devoted themselves to maturing the bill, leaving this question outside of their remarks, because the passage of such a bill utterly disposes of it. Mr. HENDERSON's motion to fix the interest at three, four, and four and a half per cent. was rejected, 8 to 24. Mr. FESSENDEN urges ten years for the five per cent. bonds instead of twenty, so that they may be the sooner paid or refunded at a still lower rate. There is some prospect of the passage of the bill to-morrow.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. MOORHEAD finally got his Tariff bill up to-day and proceeded to make a speech, explanatory of the reasons why it had failed to become a law during the Thirty-ninth Congress. He charged the whole responsibility upon the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, Mr. WELLES, and it seemed to gratify him exceedingly to pitch into that gentleman. He talked as if he was settling an old score. Mr. MOORHEAD's speech was an excellent argument against the passage of the bill, of which there is little danger this session. Its increase of the duty upon many articles is simply outrageous. For instance, after putting on the free list those articles which enter into the manufacture of paper the tariff on books is increased one hundred per cent. This clause excites especial hostility, and will meet with the most vigorous opposition, if the consideration of the bill ever reaches that point. The whole bill is framed with a view of giving increased protection to certain special classes without regard to its effect on the revenue.

PROSPECTS OF AN ADJOURNMENT.

The necessity of a speedy adjournment of Congress for political reasons is more and more imperative every day. The longer Congress remains now, the more danger of blunders which the Republican Party will have to shoulder in the campaign. To-day was a fair sample of what may be expected any day henceforth, but particularly on Mondays. As stated last night, Mr. BUTLER was bent on getting up the subject of taxing bonds again, and he finally persuaded ASHLEY, of Nevada, to be his catspaw, and introduce a bill to that effect when his State should be called. When the bill came in, BUTLER was on the alert, and immediately moved to put it on its passage. But he was immediately hoisted by his own petard. He had fixed up a thing, but its reception was also fixed up. The Speaker caused the rule to be read, which provides that no bill which is in its nature a tax or a charge upon the people can be considered the same day it is introduced. "I move to suspend the rules," quoth the adroit BUTLER. "That cannot be done during the morning hour," quoth the Speaker. Whereupon BUTLER subsided, in evident disgust.

BUSINESS BEFORE CONGRESS.

Various private and public matters are pressing for special consideration as the session approaches a close. Mr. JENCKES made an effort to get the Civil Service bill set as a special order after the Appropriation bills are out of the way, but the House declined, because of the indisposition to take up so important a measure at this time. An effort was also made to make the Suttro Tunnel project a special order for to-night, but that failed because it is generally looked upon as a five million job, which had better be considered by daylight. A session was then ordered for to-night for general debate. The bill prescribing a modified form of oath to be taken by persons from whom political disabilities have been removed, having been signed by the President, Messrs. BOYDEN and DOCKERY, of North Carolina, were sworn in to-day. Mr. DOCKERY was elected as a Radical and Mr. BOYDEN as a Conservative.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The House passed the supplementary Freedmen's Bureau bill to-day by a vote of 105 to 32. Its chief feature is to continue the Bureau in charge of the present Commissioner until January next, by providing that no person shall be appointed in case of his death or resignation, except upon confirmation by the Senate. The bill will incur a Presidential veto, and will have to be waited for. Two Republicans, LAWRENCE, of Pennsylvania, and HAWKINS, of Tennessee, voted against the bill.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Col. MCKAY, of Georgia, arrived here from Atlanta to-day to ask of Congress the removal of disabilities from a number of Union members of the State Legislature, in order to enable that body to get in working order. United States Senators cannot be elected nor the Constitutional Amendment ratified until this is done.

THE TAX BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Tax bill had a session of two hours to-night, and adjourned to meet again to-morrow. They hope to be able to present the bill by Wednesday.

THE REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The Senate Military Committee have not formally considered the question of the reduction of the army, and do not expect to take up the subject until the House bill comes before them.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

The Reconstruction Committee do not expect to have any more measures of importance to bring before the House.

THE ALASKA BILL.

The Alaska Appropriation bill comes up in the House to-morrow as the special order, with a fair prospect for its passage by a small majority. The Senate will undoubtedly concur forthwith, and the purchase-money may be paid to the Russian Government next week.

DEMOCRATIC DEFECTIONS.

The defection of the supporters of the Administration to the Democratic nominations are rapidly increasing. Among the latest prominent men of this class is Hon. MARTIN F. CONWAY, formerly Representative from Kansas, and now Consul from this Government to Marseilles, who intends to take the stump for GRANT and COLFAX. Hon. S. F. CARY, Member of Congress from Ohio, says he can't support SEYMOUR, though he does not say he will support GRANT.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

The Congressional Executive Committee are actively engaged in preparations for the campaign, and have already made arrangements for the publication and distribution of campaign documents. The Secretary, Hon. W. E. CHANDLER, is now here, but after the adjournment of Congress will repair to the headquarters of the Committee, which are to be at the Fifth-avenue Hotel in New-York.

RELIEF FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.

It is probable that several bills for the relief of the Southern States, including one for Government aid in repairing the Mississippi levees, will be presented to the House in a few days. The anxiety of members to get away precludes possibility of action on them at this session.

TREATY WITH CHINA.

The Government on Saturday concluded a treaty with the Chinese Embassy, which it is expected the President will formally communicate to the Senate to-morrow. It is based on the idea of opening China to general trade and of bringing her into the family of civilized nations. This, of course, is simply a treaty with the United States, but the Embassy intend making one entirely similar in character with four or five leading European Powers. The Chinese, on their part, throw their ports open to trade, as other nations do, and agree to abolish most of their restrictive regulations. They also agree to open their rivers to navigation of foreign vessels to a certain extent. They will invite citizens of other countries to reside in their cities and towns, will protect them in their rights, person and property, allow them to trade and engage in business. They do not propose to give foreigners a share in their Governmental affairs, but will guarantee them all privileges of neutrals. They are also desirous of entering into reciprocal terms for the importation of some articles of natural growth. We, on our own part, are to protect Chinese who choose to settle in this country, and after a time give them the privilege of naturalization. We also grant them some advantages for trade, especially on the Western coast. We further, with other great Powers, will aid the Chinese to protect themselves against aggression. This is a provision intended to prevent any one Power from exercising undue influence upon Chinese affairs without the consent of other treaty powers.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Conference Committee on the sundry Civil Appropriation bill have agreed upon a report and will present it to-morrow. The chief point in dispute was the amount that should be allowed for negotiating the Government loans. A million and a quarter was finally allowed. The appropriation for the Coast Survey was the same as last year.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

It is confidently asserted by prominent Mississippi Unionists that a thorough investigation of the frauds in the recent election in that State will result in throwing out fifteen or twenty thousand Democratic votes. This would elect the Republican ticket by eight or ten thousand majority.

THE TEXAS CONVENTION.

It is expected that the Texas Constitutional Convention will conclude its labors this week, when Gen. BUCHANAN will immediately issue the necessary orders for the election.

HOUSE EVENING SESSION.

The House is in session to-night for speeches on general politics. About fifty members are present with the thermometer at 90° in the Chamber. Messrs. WASHBURNE, of Indiana, and BLAIR, of Michigan, made strong Republican speeches.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 13.

RECALL OF SENOR ROMERO.

To-day Mr. ROMERO, who for several years past has been the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic in this country, delivered his letters of recall to the President, and made the following remarks on the occasion:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to place in your hands the letters addressed to you by the Constitutional President of the Mexican Republic, and to inform you of my retirement from the position of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Mexico, near the Government of the United States, which I have had the honor to fill for several years. In thus closing the mission which it has been my lot to hold in this city under many trying circumstances, I cannot refrain from expressing the profound regret I feel on concluding a commission which is filled with pleasant memories. On terminating my official relations with the North American statesmen in whose company it has been my happiness to mingle for many years, and from whom I have received lessons never to be forgotten, and on leaving a country for which I have the greatest admiration and attachment, I consider it my imperative duty to contribute, as far as I can apply them, the lessons I have here learned, so as to increase the welfare and prosperity of the country that gave me birth, and this duty, at the present time, prompts me to resign a position which has been as pleasant to me as it is honorable. My constant effort in future will be to plant and foster in my native land the sound political principles that so fortunately flourish in this nation, and constitute, in my opinion, one of the principal causes of the great prosperity and wonderful development of the United States. The system of government which has been adopted by Mexico and other American nations was first established on this continent by the United States. Its results clearly demonstrate that such a system promotes the welfare and progress of men. And here let me be permitted to express the hope that the United States may continue to perform the honorable and beneficent part of elder sister to the Republics that have followed her example. Heretofore Mexico has been considered and treated by European nations as a semi-savage State, and she will ever remember with pleasure that the United States was the first of the strong nations that initiated the wise policy of treating her as the equal of other enlightened nations. I am particularly charged by the President of the Mexican Republic to manifest to you how much the Government of Mexico values the friendship and good understanding of the Government and people of the United States, and how sincere is its desire to strengthen that friendship and the bonds of political and social harmony that unite the two countries—being fully persuaded that the fulfillment of these wishes can do no less than contribute greatly to the prosperity of Mexico, and to the consolidation and development of republican institutions, with a benefit to humanity.

To which the President replied as follows:

Mr. ROMERO: The domestic perplexities of the Mexican Republic during the last five years have been such as might have shaken the strongest and firmest of States. The responsibilities of a Minister of that Republic in this capital were in due proportion to the perplexities of the political situation at home. It would require a more intimate knowledge than I possess to determine whether it would have been in your power, had you remained in Mexico, to render more effective service to your country there than the services which you rendered her here as her representative at Washington. While your retirement from this capital is an occasion of personal regret, it is, on the other hand, an occasion of much satisfaction to see that your eminent public services are duly appreciated by your own Government. Mr. ROMERO, the revolutionary movements which have lately disturbed the United State and Mexico are, I hope, ended. The independence and unity of both countries have survived their great trials, and I now hope to see constitutional liberty even better assured in the future in both countries than it was before these convulsions occurred. Mr. ROMERO, the history of the relations between our two countries during that period is already written. It, as I trust, the United States have during these trials been faithful to the republican cause of America, and fast and friendly allies to the sister Republic of Mexico, no new assurance of friendship and sympathy need to be given now. It is a source of pleasure to me to know that personally you will leave us with sentiments which could only have been inspired by a correct understanding of the policy and sentiments of the United States.

LAND OFFICE ACCOUNTS.

Hon. JOSEPH I. WILSON, Commissioner of the General Land Office, has caused to be examined and adjusted accounts between the United States and the States of Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Oregon, for the Five per Cent. Fund accruing to those States upon the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands within their limits during the year 1867. The balances due to the said States on the 31st of December, 1867, are as follows: Minnesota, $271,079; Kansas, $35,597; Oregon, $542,425; Wisconsin, $619,068; Michigan, $1,055,281, and Nebraska, $1,090,649.

Twenty-five messengers and laborers, male and female, will be discharged from the Treasury Department during the present week, on account of lack of appropriations.

The President was visited to-day by several prominent personages, including Secretaries SEWARD, SCHOFIELD and WELLES, and Ex-Minister ROMERO, of Mexico.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Benjamin F. Bainbridge, of California, to be Register of the Land Office at Visalia, Cal.; Charles E. Ramus, of Kansas, to be Consul of the United States at Honolulu; Lorenzo P. Williston to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana Territory; Silas H. Axtell to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third District of California; Henry L. Warren to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana Territory; Adam Rose to be Assessor of Internal Revenue of the Tenth District of Pennsylvania; James H. Wilbur, of Oregon, to be Agent for the Takima Indians; Felix M. de Nemegyle, of New-York, to be Consul of the United States at Tabasco; Lafayette Head, of New-Mexico, to be Agent for the Indians in the Territory of New-Mexico; Edwin S. McCook to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District of Illinois; Selden Connor to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Maine.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive Session, this afternoon, confirmed the nomination of EDWIN S. MCCOOK, as Collector of Internal Revenue of the Eighth District of Illinois; and SELDEN CONNER, as Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Maine.

The President has nominated E. K. SPRIGMAN, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Consul at Tumbez, Peru.

THE KUKLUX OUTRAGES IN TENNESSEE.

Hon. JAMES MULLINS, of Tennessee, has received a letter from Giles County, in that State, detailing numerous outrages committed by a Kuklux Klan organization on innocent victims, some of whom have been murdered.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Rear-Admiral T. C. ROWAN, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, reports to the Secretary of the Navy, from Hong Kong, on the 20th of May, the arrival of the *Piscataqua* at that port on the day previous, four days from Manilla, with officers and crew in as good health as would be expected after the intense heat of five weeks. There is but little American interest in Singapore, and no houses of capital worth naming. There is considerable trade with our country in spices, &c., but it is almost entirely carried on in foreign bottoms. The harbor was crowded with shipping of all nations except the United States. Rear-Admiral ROWAN had paid his respects to Gov. ORD, who is the first Governor under the Queen's appointment, and who was Governor of Bermuda during the rebellion. The American interests at Manilla are well protected, and the kindest feelings are manifested toward our countrymen by the Governor and all the officials. Rear-Admiral ROWAN writes that our trade with Hong Kong averages over forty first-class ships per year. The *Maumee*, Lieut.-Commander CUSHING, was at Hong Kong, having arrived there on the 1st of May from Batavia. The *Unadilla* was also there, having returned from a cruise after pirates. It was the intention of Admiral ROWAN to leave for the Northern coast of China and thence for Sopanos as soon as he could conveniently do so. Admiral ROWAN also forwards to the Department a report of Lieutenant-Commander HATFIELD, commanding the United States steamer *Unadilla*, announcing the destruction of two piratical junks, in which that officer reports that on May 1 he proceeded to Macao, and on the 3d of that month received on board the Mandarin and attendants appointed by the Viceroy to accompany him to Hainau; and subsequently having obtained information that a piratical junk had fitted out in Macao armed with ten guns and manned with eighty men, as well as that other junks of like character but inferior force, had been in the Gulf of Tong King, and about the Island of Hainau a pilot was procured, and on arriving at a village about seventy miles distant from Hainau two junks were discovered at anchor, from which boats' crews were seen endeavoring to escape in a large fishing boat. On attempting to overhaul her she was run ashore, the people deserting her and escaping into the into the interior. The junks were found to have been deserted in great haste, and the quantity of jingolls, stink-pots, powder, pikes, flags, &c., left on board, proved conclusively that they were pirates. From the inhabitants on shore it was learned that the junks were armed with five guns, which were thrown overboard on the appearance of the *Unadilla*. Some few days previous two cargo junks had been captured by the pirates. Some of the crew having been hung and the others ransomed on the 2d of May. The pirates had burned eleven of the fishermen's houses. The papers found on board the junks were all in the Chinese language, consisting of freight lists, custom house clearances of cargo, junks that had been captured, and bills of purchase, implicating Chinese traders on shore. These were turned over to a Mandarin, who had accompanied the *Unadilla* on her cruise, thereby affording material for civil action on the part of the Governor of Hainau. The junks were towed to sea and burned. Lieut.-Commander HATFIELD believes that the visits of the English gunboat *Algerine* and the United States steamship *Unadilla* have for the present driven the few pirates, who have been about the island of Haihau, to the eastern side of the gulf of Tong King and the coast of Cochin China.

Lieut.-Commander BEARDSLEE, under date of May 12, reports the arrival of the *Aroostook* at Foochow, all on board well. Several Chinese ports had been visited. At one of the settlements a chief was induced to come on board the *Aroostook*, an officer remaining on board as hostage.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. F. A. MCPARLIN, Surgeon, has been released from duty in the Surgeon-General's office, and ordered to report to the Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, to relieve Lieut.-Col. J. F. HEAD, who had been ordered to Fort Adams, Rhode Island, as Post Surgeon.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. G. RANKIN, Thirty-first Infantry, has been ordered on recruiting service at Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor. The resignation of First Lieut. C. M. Allen, Jr., Second Cavalry, has been accepted, to date July 5. Commander E. K. Owen has been detached from duty at the naval station at Mound City, Ill., and placed on waiting orders, and Commander John K. Foster has been ordered to Mound City. Master George R. Durand has been ordered to the receiving ship *New-Hampshire*. Acting Master L. G. Emerson has been detached from the *New-Hampshire* and ordered to coast survey duty.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, July 13.

A number of petitions for increase of pay were presented from officers of the army, and were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SALE OF FORT LEAVENWORTH PROPERTY.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the sale of a portion of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, which was taken up and passed. It authorizes the sale of twenty acres to the Leavenworth Coal Company, the price to be fixed by the Judges of the District Court of Kansas.

REPORTS FROM THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill in relation to corporations; a bill relative to finding indictments in the United States Courts in the late rebel States, and a bill authorizing the temporary supplying of vacancies in the Executive Department, with amendments. He also reported favorably a bill regulating the times and places of holding District and Circuit Courts in the Northern District of Florida.

SALE OF ABANDONED LANDS.

Mr. OSBORN introduced a bill authorizing the Commissioner of Refugees and Freedmen and Abandoned Lands to sell certain abandoned lands in Pensacola, Fla., which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. MCDONALD introduced a bill for the relief of the loyal citizens of Arkansas and for taking the census.

The House amendments to the Tax bill came over, and a committee of conference was ordered, consisting of Messrs. SHERMAN, MORRILL, of Maine, and BUCKALEW.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGES.

Mr. HENDERSON called up an act, passed in 1866, to authorize the construction of bridges across the Mississippi River, which was passed. It authorizes the construction of a bridge of 500 feet span at St. Louis, Mo.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD.

On motion of Mr. CONNESS, the bill for the protection of the rights of American citizens abroad was made the special order for Thursday next at 1 o'clock.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Funding bill.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to amend by making the interest on twenty-year bonds 4½ per cent.; on thirty-year bonds 4 per cent.; on forty-year bonds 3½ per cent.

Mr. FESSENDEN would not favor the amendment unless he could have the bill amended by making the authorized bonds redeemable in ten years and payable after twenty, thirty or forty years. He thought we had better pay the six per cent. interest for a few years longer, rather than put the bonds entirely out of our control for twenty years, in view of the prosperity that in his opinion will prevail ere ten years elapse.

Mr. HENDERSON reminded the Senate of the opinion largely prevalent at the West and elsewhere, that these bonds are payable in greenbacks. This bill was a new bargain with Government creditors, to pay them principal and interest in coin. In a few years probably the country would be so prosperous that the Government could borrow money at a much lower rate than five per cent. He reminded those who had cited the superior credit of Great Britain, that on more than one occasion that country had compelled her creditors to accept a lower rate of interest.

Mr. CATTELL contended that the honor of the country demands that both the letter and the spirit of the contract shall be carried out.

The amendment of Mr. HENDRICKS was rejected, eight to twenty-four, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cole, Conkling, Davis, Henderson, Hendricks, Patterson of Tennessee, Vickers—8.

NAYS—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Conness, Cragin, Drake, Ferry, Fessenden, Howard, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sumner, Van Winkle, Wade, Welch, Willey, Williams, Wilson—24.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered his amendment, indicated above.

Mr. SHERMAN spoke in opposition. The Committee had carefully considered this bill, and he hoped no changes would be made without mature consideration. The amendment would make the new bonds redeemable sooner than the old ones would have been. In his opinion enough money would be received from the sales of these bonds to pay off the six per cent. bonds. The principal of a long five per cent. bond, payable in coin, would secure all the takers that were wanted. He thought the Government could not borrow money at less than five per cent., as the Senator seemed to think now that it could be done, in less than thirty or forty years. The bill conferred additional privileges on the takers.

Mr. FESSENDEN said it was true that additional privileges were conferred. The bonds were taken out of the domain of legislation and exempted from all taxation. He was averse to the proposed substitution, adhering to the opinion that before the expiration of the period named we can get all the money we wanted at less than five per cent. interest. He pointed out that under the bill the Government will have no power to take these bonds out of the market until the end of forty years, or to stop the interest, while the five-twenties are within the control of the Government and can be called in in a short time. Interest is what the creditor wants. The power to pay within a reasonable time is what the debtor wants.

Mr. MORGAN was of opinion that either of the proposed amendments would be very advantageous to the Government if they were available, but the money could not possibly be obtained in the time proposed, and he would, therefore, adhere to the principle of a twenty-years' bond at five per cent.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, hoped the bill would not be changed. He concurred that it was impossible to obtain the necessary amount at less than five per cent.

Mr. MORGAN could not see any probability that bondholders would give up a six per cent. bond, payable in fifteen years, for a five per cent. bond, payable in ten years.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the six per cent. bonds were redeemable now at any time.

Mr. MORTON replied that if they were redeemable in gold, the Government has not got it.

Mr. EDMUNDS argued that there should be no doubt about the intention of a great Government like this to liquidate its obligations. He had had something to do with persuading the people of his section to take the five-twenties, in the belief that they were payable in coin. He produced a letter received from the Secretary of the Treasury at that time, inclosing a canceled bond issued under the act of Feb. 25, 1862, referring him to that act, and saying that they were issued subject to the provisions of that act.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that not a single bond was issued under the act of Feb. 25, 1862, until the law was changed in material and important provisions.

Mr. MORTON took the floor with a prepared speech in advocacy of the payment of the bonds in lawful money of the United States—greenbacks. The five-twenties were a part of the public debt of which the Government declares that such notes will be lawful money and legal tender. In reply to the argument in regard to the declarations of the Secretary of the Treasury and other Government officers, that the bonds were payable in coin, he said these opinions were based upon the practice of the Government heretofore, and not upon the statutes authorizing their issue. They were in direct conflict with four public statutes. In his opinion the first duty of Congress is to take steps for a return to specie payment. He pronounced himself in favor of the bill, saying that the long term formed the only inducement to people to exchange a six per cent. for a five per cent. bond. The delusion held out before the country that these bonds are to be paid in coin, could only work disaster by causing people to base their hopes on false impressions. This question, in his opinion, should be frankly met.

Mr. FESSENDEN again said there was no further inducement to be offered to takers than the long period it was to be allowed to lie. He thought it would be better not to make the change. While he was unwilling to make a lengthy speech on this subject at this stage of the session, he had examined the question carefully, and had come to an exactly opposite conclusion from that expressed by the Senator. He had not the slightest doubt that we are bound by every principle of honor to pay the bonds as expressed on their face, taken in connection with the contemporaneous exposition of the subject—that is, in coin. Even if he had a slight doubt on the subject, as he had not, he would think himself dishonest if he took a step in any direction that would look like repudiation. He thought they ought to adhere to their platform, which sets forth the most noble, manly and statesmanlike principles, and not express such doubts.

Mr. HOWARD, as one who had been here as the successive laws were passed authorizing the issue of bonds, held that every sentiment of honor and justice requires that payment of the bonds should be made in coin.

Mr. CAMERON said no man entitled to confidence or respect was in favor of repudiating the terms of the contract—payment in coin—but he was opposed to admitting this question now, on the eve of an election. The great question of reconstruction should first be settled. In his opinion this bill is a scheme of the Treasury Department to suit its own views.

Mr. COLE took substantially the same view as Mr. MORTON.

Mr. CONNESS pronounced himself in favor of the bill because of the immediate reduction of interest, but dissented from Mr. CAMERON's opinion in regard to the propriety of meeting this issue now. He would meet boldly the issue raised by the Democratic platform.

Mr. CAMERON made some further remarks, repeating that the Finance Committee had been controlled by the Treasury Department, but disclaiming any want of confidence in its Chairman, (Mr. SHERMAN.) He had no doubt of the payment of the debt in gold, every dollar of it. The rebel influence was cast against it in the hope to make it as worthless as their own; in the hope to defer the payment until their own can be paid with it. He was in favor of leaving this question until Gen. GRANT is elected and the question of reconstruction settled.

Mr. SHERMAN denied that the Secretary of the Treasury is responsible for this bill, or any one but the Finance Committee. Every section had been framed in the interest of the people without regard to any other consideration, and for the purpose of lowering the rate of interest and benefitting the finances of the country. He insisted that the bill limits the power of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. MORTON, in reply to a remark by Mr. CONNESS in reference to the influence of sectionalism upon the views of Senators, said he wished the Senators would meet the argument upon the legal construction of the statutes rather than indulge in declamation. He protested against the Republican Party being committed to this dogma of the payment of the bonds in coin, when no lawyer could point out any authority for it in the statutes.

Mr. CRAGIN was opposed to the amendment as calculated to defeat the purpose of the bill, which he thought would be beneficial to the country in reducing the burdens of the people. He was in favor of leaving to the future the payment of the debt. It could not be done now without crushing the people with taxation; and he produced statistics to show that the wealth of the people is increasing annually more than the annual interest on the public debt.

Mr. FESSENDEN's amendment was rejected without a division.

Mr. RAMSEY moved to strike out the last section of the Committee's amendment legalizing contracts made specifically paid in coin. He said its effect in the West would be to force the resumption of specie payment by poor men, while the rich men could do it at their leisure.

The amendment was opposed by Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, and advocated by Mr. HOWE. It was then rejected by a vote of 6 to 29, Messrs. CAMERON, HARLAN, HOWE, OSBORN, RAMSEY and WADE voting in the affirmative.

Mr. WILSON offered a substitute for the third section of the bill, looking to the issue of fifty years five per cent. bonds, the bondholders to pay one-half of one per cent. taxes, and that a certain increasing amount of the public debt shall be paid each ten years, beginning with $10,000,000 at the expiration of the first ten.

In reply to a question by Mr. HOWE, he stated his conviction that the bondholders should pay some portion of the public burdens, and explained the provisions of the substitute through which, in his opinion, the public debt would be paid in less than fifty years.

At 4:55 o'clock the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Messrs. SCHENCK of Ohio, HOOPER of Massachusetts, and NIBLACK of Indiana, were appointed the House Committee of Conference on the Tax bill.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Under the call of States for bills and joint resolutions, the following were introduced, read twice and referred:

By Mr. LYNCH—Relative to the Navy-yard at Charlestown, Mass.; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. Providing for a Board of Examiners to examine the Navy-yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Kittery, Me., and to report at the next session of Congress as to the expediency of discontinuing the yard at Charlestown and uniting it with the yard at Kittery.

By Mr. SCOFIELD—To authorize soldiers to select homesteads from the public lands; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. MERCUR—In addition to the act of July 4, 1836, to promote the progress of the useful arts; which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. TRIMBLE, of Kentucky—Appropriating $100,000 for the erection of a Custom House, Post Office and Court room at Paducah, Ky.; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. STOKES—Resolutions of the Tennessee Legislature, asking to be reimbursed for expenses incurred by calling out the militia in 1867; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COOK—To provide for bringing suits in the Courts of the United States against railroad companies having their line in several States; which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

By Mr. ROOT—To amend the act making grant of lands for the extension of the Iron Mountain Railroad from Pilot Knob, Mo., to Helena, Ark.; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. HUBBARD, of West Virginia—Resolutions of the West Virginia Legislature requesting the passage of a bill to incorporate the Washington and Cincinnati Railroad Company; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CAVANAUGH, of Montana, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for copies of treaties made by the Peace Commission with the several tribes of Western Indians in 1867 and 1868; which was adopted.

Mr. CLEAVER, of New-Mexico, introduced a joint resolution for the protection of settlers on the Cherokee neutral lands of Kansas; which was passed.

Mr. ORTH introduced a joint resolution for the better protection of life in the navy; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CLARK, of Kansas, offered a resolution requesting the President to furnish copies of all instructions, records and correspondence connected with the Commission to negotiate the late treaty with the Osage Indians, and of all propositions made to the Commission by railroad corporations or individuals; which was adopted.

Mr. DONNELLY introduced a joint resolution to protect the existing land grant of the Minnesota Valley Railroad (allowing a plot of the location through unsurveyed lands, within the State of Minnesota, to be filed, and withdrawing such lands from settlement.) He moved the previous question, and the House refused to second the previous question (only five voting in the affirmative;) and Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, rising to debate the resolution, it went over, under the rule.

Mr. DELANO introduced a joint resolution providing that the United States Mint and branches shall continue to refine gold and silver bullion; that no contract to exchange crude or imported bullion for refined bars shall be made until authorized by law; and repealing section 5 of the act of March 3, 1853, and section 3 of the act of Feb. 20, 1861. He moved the previous question, which was seconded.

Mr. AXTELL desired to speak against the resolution for five minutes, remarking that the subject had been before the Committee on Mines and Mining, and that the Committee was unwilling to report such a bill.

Objection was made.

The joint resolution was then passed—yeas 94, nays 34.

Mr. HIGBY offered a resolution to pay to JOHN D. YOUNG $2,500 for expenses incurred by him in the contested election case between himself and SAMUEL MCKEE.

Mr. COOK remarked that the Committee on Elections had agreed that the previous question was not seconded 57 to 58, and Mr. MCKEE rising to debate the resolution, it went over under the rule.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Senate bill legalizing the acts of two of the three Tax Commissioners for Arkansas. Passed.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Post Office Committee, reported a Supplemental Post Office bill. Passed.

Mr. PIKE presented the petition of the National Board of Trade which met in Philadelphia, with reference to the navigation of the Mississippi. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SPALDING introduced a joint resolution providing that no Consul or Consular Agent of the United States in Canada shall exact tonnage fees from any United States vessel on touching at one or more ports in Canada on her regular voyage from one United States port to another, unless some consular service required by law shall have been performed. Passed.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to make certified copies of consular papers and entries evidence in United States Courts the same as the original documents; which was passed.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to amend the act of April 14, 1802, establishing a uniform rule of naturalizing; which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution in reference to disposing of property of the United States, in certain canal and navigation companies, not paying dividends; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. ELIOT asked to take from the Speaker's table, the Senate bill relating to the Freedmen's Bureau, and providing for its continuance.

Mr. RANDALL objected.

OUTRAGES IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. ARNELL asked leave to offer a resolution, reciting the prevalence of outrages at the South, declaring it to be the duty of the Government to extend protection to all its faithful, loyal citizens, white and colored, and providing for a select committee of three to investigate the matter, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. RANDALL said he objected to the latter part of the resolution.

Mr. BROOKS said he objected to the whole of it. He had reports of outrages in Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio and other loyal States.

EVENING SESSIONS.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, evening sessions for debate were ordered for every evening this week, with the understanding that no business is to be done.

RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED.

The Speaker presented resolutions of a mass meeting held in Washington City, protesting against the passage of a bill transferring the duties of Trustees of Colored Schools to the Trustees of White Schools; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

The House proceeded to vote, on the motion of Mr. SCHENCK, to suspend the rules to allow him to offer a resolution making the Civil Service bill a special order.

The rules were not suspended by a vote of yeas 68, nays 62; two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

THE SUTTRO TUNNEL.

Mr. JULIAN offered a resolution setting apart Tuesday evening to receive and consider the report from the Committee on Public Lands on the Suttro Tunnel.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, objected, saying that it was to give $5,000,000 to carry on gold mining operations. The resolution was rejected.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

On motion of Mr. ELIOT, the Senate bill relating to the Freedmen's Bureau, and providing for its discontinuance, was taken from the Speaker's table and brought before the House for action.

Mr. BROOKS spoke for fifteen minutes in opposition to the bill, which he said made Gen. HOWARD the supreme and absolute sovereign of the Freedmen's Bureau as long as he chose to contiue it, without interference on the part of the President or the Secretary of War. He charged that the Bureau cost the people $15,000,000 a year, and asked the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BOYER) if he was not right in that.

Mr. BOYER said he had been in a position to make a thorough examination of the matter, and verily believed the annual cost of the Bureau at least was $15,000,000.

Mr. BROOKS went on to argue against the bill, mentioning incidentally that Gen. HOWARD's prosperity was unexampled, and that he was now erecting on one of the beautiful hills surrounding Washington a palatial residence.

Mr. PIKE interrupted by saying that that building did not cost more than $12,000.

Mr. BROOKS declared that while the bill pretended to be for a discontinuance of the Bureau, it actually perpetuated it. It was nothing but an electioneering machine, a contrivance of Congress, to dominate the Southern States, but he warned the Republicans of Congress that the Freedmen's Bureau might as well be ended at once, for the negroes were not willing to be ridden any longer by Northern and Western adventurers, and could hardly be manipulated in the Presidential election.

Mr. ADAMS moved to amend the bill by striking out the second section, and substituting for it a provision, that the Bureau shall be withdrawn and discontinued in all the States now represented in Congress, and in the remaining States as soon as they shall be restored to their former political relations with the United States Government.

Mr. ELIOT replied to the argument of Mr. BROOKS. He denied that the expense of the Freedmen's Bureau was anything like that stated, and declared that to the 1st of January last there had not been drawn from the Treasury for the Freedmen's Bureau more than between $300,000 and $400,000 in addition to the stores supplied from the Quartermaster's Department. Had it not been for the animosity of the Executive, all the expenses of the Bureau would have been paid out of the funds provided for the purpose from rebel sources. As to the insinuations against Gen. HOWARD's honesty, he did not suppose there could be a man more upright in his dealings than that officer. He believed him to be one of the last men to permit himself to be made the better by a single dollar from the public moneys that did not come to him legitimately from his salary as Major-General, or to permit himself to be a party to any transaction involving a taint of pecuniary fraud. He intimated that these charges originated in a quarrel that had grown up in the church of which Gen. HOWARD was a member.

Mr. ALLISON moved to amend the bill by making the discontinuance of the Bureau absolute on the 1st of January next, striking out the words, "as soon as the same may be done without injury to the Government."

Mr. ARNELL opposed the amendment, and had read at the Clerk's desk some newspaper statements as to the Kuklux Klan outrages in Tennessee.

Mr. PAINE supported the amendment offered by Mr. ALLISON, and expressed his surprise to learn that the Government in Tennessee could not protect the loyal citizens there.

Mr. ADAMS spoke in support of the amendment offered by himself, and asserted that the Bureau would cost, up to the 1st of January next, over $16,000,000. His amendment was rejected.

MEMBERS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. ALLISON's amendment was agreed to, and the bill, as amended, was passed.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, reported that the credentials of NATHANIEL BOYDEN and OLIVER S. DOCKERY, members elected from North Carolina, had been examined and found to be in due form, but that these gentlemen were unable to take the test oath; Mr. BOYDEN having been a member of the North Carolina Legislature under the Confederate Government, and Mr. DOCKERY having served three months in the Confederate army in 1861. The political disabilities thus incurred had been relieved by act of Congress, and the Committee recommended that the oath prescribed for persons whose disabilities had been removed should be administered. The motion was agreed to, and Messrs. BOYDEN and DOCKERY advanced to the Speaker's desk and had the oath administered to them, and took their seats as members.

THE BOSTON BRIDGE.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment, by the Secretaries of War and Navy, of two Commissioners on the Maverick bridge in Boston Harbor.

Messrs. BANKS and PIKE objected.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

Mr. JUDD asked leave to offer a resolution making the Niagara Ship Canal bill a special order for the 10th of December next.

Mr. KELSEY objected.

NAVAL OFFICES ABOLISHED.

Mr. SCHENCK introduced a bill to abolish the office of Solicitor and Naval Judge Advocate, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

TAXING UNITED STATES BONDS.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Nevada, asked leave to introduce a bill taxing the interest on United States bonds ten per cent.

Mr. MILLER objected.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. MOORHEAD moved to close general debate on the Tariff bill in thirty minutes.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested derisively that debate be extended to thirty-one minutes.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to amend the motion by making it two hours, which was agreed to.

The House then, by a vote of 84 to 57, voted to go into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill.

The vote was regarded as a test question, so that the result indicates that some Tariff bill will be passed by the House.

The House then, at 3:15 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. DAVIS in the chair, on the Tariff bill, general debate being limited to two hours.

Mr. MOORHEAD opened the debate. He congratulated the House and the country on the fact that the Tariff bill had, at length, been reached. He did not propose to make a speech. It was too late in the session for speechmaking. He wanted votes, not speeches. He reviewed the history of the Tariff bill at the last session, imputing its failure partly to the action of the Special Agent of the Internal Revenue (Mr. WELLES.) If it was necessary or important for the Government to keep an officer under high pay for the purpose of guarding the interests of the foreign manufacturers, foreign imposters and foreign agents in New-York, the Secretary had been signally fortunate in the selection of Mr. WELLES. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a statement, attributing the drain of gold from this country to Europe, to the fact that the tariff on foreign goods is not high enough. He argued that unless that drain of gold was checked the country must go into bankruptcy, and he knew of but one way of doing it, and that was through the tariff. The bill contained but ten pages and could be passed in half an hour. He, therefore, called upon the friends of the tariff to stand by the bill and vote down all amendments, unless recommended by the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. GRISWOLD expressed his regret at the intimation being made that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue (Mr. WELLES) was inimical to a tariff. He felt certain that that gentleman was not opposed to a tariff, but was as much in favor of a proper tariff as either the gentleman from Pennsylvania (MOORHEAD) or himself.

Mr. CULLOM inquired whether a majority of the Committee on Ways and Means have authorized this bill to be reported.

Mr. MAYNARD deemed it proper to say that the bill had the approval of a majority of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. MCCARTHY, referring to the Special Commissioner of Internal Revenue, said that the general feeling was that that gentleman was not the representative of the manufacturing interests, but of the commercial interests of the country, which had been absorbed soul and body by the free-trade league interest.

Mr. MAYNARD spoke of the necessity of fostering home manufactures, illustrating his argument by showing the position in which the South found itself when engaged in war, without having its manufacturing capacities at all developed. The tariff policy which had done so much for barren New-England, would soon operate the same way in the Southwestern States, and be the renovation and resurrection of that part of the country. Therefore he was in favor of this bill.

Mr. DRIGGS also spoke in favor of the bill, stating that he might admit that he was influenced somewhat by local considerations, but that he was still more influenced by general considerations. He spoke in favor of the copper interest, and advocated increasing the duties on foreign copper.

Mr. GARFIELD, referring to the remarks of Messrs. MOORHEAD and MCCARTHY, unfavorable to the Special Commissioner of the Internal Revenue, said he totally dissented from the opinion which they had expressed. He did not believe that any one man connected with the civil service of the country had done as much for the country as Mr. WELLES. He had done more to bring order out of chaos than any other man in the United States. He believed that one of the worst things that could happen to the friends of domestic manufactures would be the passage of a prohibitory tariff—a length to which many protectionists would go if they could. He was no such tariff man as that.

Mr. MILLER remarked that no man of common sense was in favor of a prohibitory tariff.

Mr. GARFIELD said that many tariff men were driving in that direction, and declared that unless they were limited, unless they themselves consented to be limited by a rational, considerate adjustment of the tariff, the reaction would bring the country to free trade and all its evil consequences to home manufactures.

Mr. PIKE declared that he was not a free-trade man. He was a tariff man. The Government was now deriving a revenue of $160,000,000 from the tariff, averaging a duty of 47 per cent. on all imported articles. He was inclined to believe that to be a tariff "as is a tariff." He was not in favor of a bill being considered at this period of the session to increase the tariff duties to still higher rates. As to the attempt to increase the duties on copper, he appealed to the House to say whether the copper interest of the Lake Superior region, or the commercial interests of the whole seaboard, was best entitled to be considered a national interest. The present high duties on copper and iron were in hostility to the shipbuilding interests of Maine. He did not wish to strike at the great interest of iron or copper, but neither did he wish them to strike at the interest of his district.

The Committee then rose.

Mr. GRISWOLD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution authorizing the remission of duties on a chime of bells imported for presentation to the Episcopal Church of Hoosick, Rensselaer County, N. Y. Passed.

The House, at 4:30 o'clock, took a recess till 7:30 o'clock, the evening session to be for general debate only.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met again at 7:30 in Committee of the Whole, Mr. CULLOM, of Illinois, in the Chair, and was addressed by Mr. WASHBURN, of Indiana, on the financial and tariff questions, in favor of paying the debt as denominated in the bond, and against such a tariff system as impoverishes the West for the benefit of the Eastern manufacturers; by Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, on the Presidential election, in justification of the Republican Party and in denunciation of the Democratic Party; by Mr. ELA, of New-Hampshire, in favor of taxing the interest on the United States bonds; by Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, against the policy of land bounties to soldiers, and in defence of the present homestead system; by Mr. ARCHER, in defence of the Democracy and in condemnation of the Republican Party, and by Mr. RAUM, upon a railroad bill.

The Committee rose at 9:45 o'clock, and the House adjourned.

The Filibuster Movement Against Mexico—The Plan of Campaign—"Wall-Street Creditors."

The filibuster movement against Mexico, directed from New-Orleans, is supposed to have been checked by the action of the authorities there. Be that as it may, the following from the Rio Grande *Courier* of June 30 will be read with interest:

"Advices received recently in Matamoras and in this place render it certain that a filibuster expedition has been organized in New-Orleans, or in its vicinity, for the purpose of invading Mexico. The force is said to consist of 1,500 or 2,000 men. They were to have started some days since, from some point on the Mississippi River, for Corpus Christi or the Brazos.

Their plan is said to be this: To proceed up the country and pass themselves off as workmen for a railroad. They are unarmed, and will remain so while on the soil of the United States. After passing over into Mexico they will arm and organize. The first objective point of the party is said to be Matamoras. They expect to get a large number of recruits among the Mexicans in the State of Tamaulipas. From Matamoras they intend proceeding in the direction of Monterey. They design holding the passes in the mountains, and think they can retain possession of the whole country on this side of the Sierra Madre, in spite of the army of Mr. JUAREZ. They propose holding the mouth of the Rio Grande and Matamoras at all hazards. By these means they can bring in supplies and reinforcements.

This movement is supposed to have originated with the Wall-street creditors of Mexico. They are reported to have been in correspondence with Gen. CARVAJAL. His surveying expedition may have had something to do with the matter. A vessel laden with arms and supplies was expected to arrive on the Texas coast some time since. Whether it did or not is not known here. Parties visible every day in the streets of Brownsville for a month or so have not been seen for several days past. Rumor hath it that they have gone to Laredo to confer with Col. QUIROGA.

If this matter has the importance some attach to it, no good is boded to the Juaristas on this side of the Mother Mountain. It will include Gen. CARVAJAL, Col. QUIROGA, Col. BENAVIDES, and men from the interior of Texas. This force will be well armed. It may be that the whole thing has been exaggerated. There is no doubt something of the kind has been in contemplation. Months since it was reported here that arms had come across the country from San Antonio, to a point near Laredo. In the latter place the Benavides control. In San Antonio Gen. CARVAJAL has property and relatives, and stands well. Companies were at one time on the march to him from there."

NOVA SCOTIA DEFIANT.—The *Arcadian*, published at Halifax, N. S., speaking of the threats of a certain Government official to coerce the Province into a full indorsement of the Union, utters this defiance: If Great Britain should give orders for her troops to coerce Nova Scotia she will gain nothing for herself or Canada by that move, and the liberty of our people will no doubt be delayed; but come what may, the time is not far off when we shall walk out of Confederation."

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Full Account of the Famous Chorinsky Trial.

Disraeli and Gladstone on General Napier's Triumph.

Important Speech by Mr. Bright at the Cable Banquet.

The Inman steamship *City of Boston*, which left Liverpool July 1, and Queenstown July 2, arrived at this port at a late hour on Sunday night. The *Hammonia*, from Hamburg July 1, and Southampton July 3, reached her dock yesterday. Our mail advices are two days later than were at hand by the *Minnesota*.

At a meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company in London, Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD mentioned some important facts illustrative of the beneficial effect which a reduction in the tariff of the Atlantic Cable has had upon the receipts. Under the £25 tariff the receipts were £505 per day; under the £10 it was £579, and under the five guineas £693. He stated that the company was in a position to do six times the amount of business it is now doing without adding a shilling to the expense.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* of June 30, replying to statements made in some Belgian journals, declares that the Emperor NAPOLEON did not make any warlike speech at Chalons. The *Patrie* and other journals also give denials to reports of expressions alleged to have been employed by the Emperor and his general officers, especially Marshal NIEL and Gen. DE FAILLY, since the Emperor's return from Chalons.

In the French Corps Legislatif, July 1, M. THIERS, speaking on the budget, reviewed the financial situation. The existing embarrassments, he said, had arisen from expenditure being voted without secure corresponding resources upon which to fall back. The position of political affairs had also exercised an influence. The army and navy estimates ought to be voted, not for the purpose of intervention, but in order to show Germany that France would not tolerate fresh usurpations. M. THIERS reproached the Committee with continued want of foresight, alluding in an especial manner to the deficiency of 300,000,000f., and the floating debt of 962,000,000f. He said the present financial management is unexampled, but the true case is the policy that has been pursued. "The Budget" he continued, "is so deplorable, simply because it contains the whole of your policy in Italy, Germany, Mexico, Paris, and at the elections. Indeed, the Budget is nothing but a photograph of your policy, and, therefore, it could only be altered, not by a committee on the Budget, but by a committee on the address replying to the speech from the throne at the opening of each session, and telling the truth every year to the head of the State. Telling the truth may shake Governments, but withholding it destroys them."

The friends of GARIBALDI will regret to learn that the General, according to a statement in the *Pungolo* of Naples, is suffering so severely from a rheumatic attack, that he is compelled to go about on crutches. The same journal says that the statement of certain journals, that the General intends to go to Florence, and take part in the final sittings of the Chamber, is utterly unfounded.

In official circles in Berlin, an interview between the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor NAPOLEON is again talked of. The interview, it is said, will take place in August or September, at a German town. The King of Prussia will arrive at Ems in a few days. The Hanoverians sentenced for high treason have been pardoned and set free. The Berlin *Correspondance* states that the army of the Northern Confederation numbers but 300,000 men, which is the figure of a peace footing.

The Common Council of Vienna had almost unanimously adopted as "urgent" a resolution most solemnly protesting against the offensive expressions contained in the recent Papal Allocution, and declaring that the Government possesses the entire confidence of the Common Council. The resolution adds that the Allocution in question is a decided interference with the legislation of the country, and that the Common Council confidently expects the Government to meet this encroachment with the vigor absolutely essential. On July 3, the *Official Gazette* published an Imperial decree, giving effect to the Marriages bill, and an order limiting the prohibition of theatrical performances to five days in the course of the year.

The Vienna *Debatte* of July 1 sets forth that the Austro-Roumanian difference which had risen respecting the Jewish question, is now definitely settled. The Roumanians having absolutely yielded to the demands of Austria, there remains now only for the administrative authorities to settle the Jewish claims for compensation, the adjustment of which the Bucharest Cabinet has undertaken to facilitate. Admiral TEGETHOFF is about to visit Trieste and Pola to inspect the vessels fitting out for the expedition to the Eastern seas.

According to the *Independance Belge*, the embers of the Cretan insurrection are still very far from being stamped out. Indeed the Athens correspondent of that journal states that the insurgents are obtaining brilliant victories in rapid succession. The American torpedoes now play an important part in their cause, he says, and the Turks are not only discontented, but discouraged and demoralized. One of their divisions in the Sphakia district recently mutinied, and the military governor had to go to the spot with a strong force. "All the refugees able to fight," adds this correspondent, "are eagerly joining their fellow-countrymen who are struggling with so much perseverance."

THE CHORINSKY TRIAL.

Close of the Evidence for the Prosecution—Diary of the Murdered Lady—Letters of the Count—Curious Evidence on the Question of His Sanity—Conviction and Sentence of the Prisoner.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 30, 1868.

I take up the narrative of this remarkable case where it was left by my last letter. I condense it from the Munich papers, but all the interesting points are given.

In the continuation of his examination on the 22d, the accused stated that the motives for the hatred which he had conceived against his wife were, that he had learned that previous to their marriage she had borne a bad reputation, and that she had always a disagreeable odor about her person. In reply to a question regarding the meaning of his recommendation to JULIE EBERGENYI in one of his letters, "to be careful not to mix the powders," he stated that it had reference merely to certain purgative homeopathic medicines which she had taken with her to Munich. On being asked for the last time if he persisted in his declaration of innocence, he replied in a firm voice in the affirmative. The answer, given with energy and in a loud tone, created a marked sensation in the court.

Among the witnesses examined toward the close of this sitting was the student, ADALBERT MIKALITSCH, who had had relations with MATHILDE CHORINSKY previous to her marriage, and who was the father of the child to which she gave birth in November, 1866. He related all the details of the rupture which took place between the Count and the Countess. The latter confided to him her annoyances. Her husband had menaced her on several occasions, and he had frequently told her "she had sufficient youth and beauty to enable her to live independent of him." In regard to the statement made by the prisoner, as to the Countess having an offensive odor about her person, the witness ridiculed it. He at least had never perceived it.

In the sitting of the 23d, the President read a letter which he had received from Herr SCHAEFFER, the Berlin chemist. M. SCHAEFFER stated that prussic acid mixed with sugar in preserved fruits entirely lost its action as a poison. Prof. BUCHNER was examined on this point. He declared that he had not found any trace of prussic acid in the fruits submitted to his examination. If the poison combined with the sugar so as to lose its effect, the fruits would always exhibit a species of carbonic acid, which, in fact, was not a poison. As to the small phials filled with laudanum, which had been found in the apartments of the Countess, the quantity contained in them was not sufficient to kill any one. Dr. MARTIN was then called. He said that he had nothing to add to the autopsy of the body, or as to the fact of the death of the Countess having been [illegible]

ay poisoning. As to the laudanum found, he stated that even five times the quantity of that contained in the phials would not have caused immediate death, and that even a quantity of laudanum twenty times more considerable would not contain as much poison as he had discovered in the body. In regard to the preserved fruits he was entirely of the opinion of Dr. Buchner. After some opposition from the defence a letter was produced and read from Agatha Ebergenyi to her sister Julie, in which she tells the latter not to depend on their parents to say that she was at Szecsen from the 19th to the 23d of November. She adds, "Find some other reply, otherwise you are lost. Save yourself! for the love of God, save yourself!" A witness was then called who deposed that he had been sent for by the accused whom he had previously known. The latter introduced to him a lady, his cousin or his niece, whom the witness subsequently recognized to be Julie Ebergenyi. The Count requested him to send a box of fruits to a Mme. Ledske, at Reichenhall, exacting from him at the same time a promise that he would not mention the matter to any one. The Count gave him money to go to Brunn, where he was to put the box in the Post Office, declaring that it contained jewelry. On his return he was, at the request of the Count, to go and tranquillize the pretended cousin as to his discretion in the matter. One evening the Count asked him, with a significant gesture, if he did not know of a smart fellow who would dispose of some one for him. Subsequently he asked him for a confidential person, and the witness named Dierckes. On the 19th of November the Count told witness that he would receive for him letters from Julie Ebergenyi, who was at that time in Munich, and he, in fact, took several to him, which the Count threw in the fire after reading them. Two days afterward, when he went to the Count, the latter rushed up to him exclaiming, "What is the matter? Has something happened?" Julie Ebergenyi came in and tranquillized him. The witness continued his deposition in these terms: "On the same day the Count sent me to Munich. He wanted, he said, to marry Julie Ebergenyi, but there was at Munich a person who was an obstacle, and I was directed to see if she was still living. The Count and Julie gave me money for the journey. They told me that the person in question was the Baroness Ledske, Rue Amelie, No. 12, on the fourth story. They recommended me not to enter the house, but to make inquiries in the neighborhood, and to leave next evening. At Munich, not being able to obtain any information from the neighbors, I ascended to the apartment of the Baroness Ledske. There I learned that she was dead, and that if I wanted to ascertain any further particulars I must apply to the Police. Having no occasion to go to them, I started again for Vienna. There I ascertained that the Baroness Ledske was the wife of Chorinsky. Although supplicated to keep silent by the father of the latter, I went and related all I knew to the Police." In this sitting Rampacher, whose name has been so mixed up with this affair as an agent of the prisoner, declared that he considered the accused as being completely out of his mind. On hearing this Chorinsky stamped his foot violently, and with an air of great excitement exclaimed: "I am not mad; how can you assert such a thing?" The witness proceeded to say that when the Count left the house Julie was obliged to watch him from the window. If she neglected this the Count would return and demand if she had anything against him. He would weep with jealousy, remaining for hours on his knees before her. In short, he behaved himself so eccentrically that witness was compelled to conclude that he was out of his mind. The accused again interrupted the examination: "All that you have stated is true," he said, "but it does not indicate that I have lost my mind. I have had, of late, much important business to attend to, which demanded, on the contrary, composure and reflection. I never knew anything about the contents of the box of fruit. In regard to the mission of Rampacher, it was Julie who constantly disquieted me in regard to the Countess, by speaking of her misfortunes. She never made me any avowal of a crime, in which I no more believe now than I would have done then." The *Procureur du Roi*: "You declared at first that you sent Rampacher to Munich to seek for the pretended Howarth?" The Accused: "That was done to avoid compromising Julie." *Procureur*: "But you acknowledged the journey of Ebergenyi?" The accused made no reply. On a sudden he turned furiously toward the witness and exclaimed: "It is an abominable lie to call me mad; it is an atrocious calumny, and I forbid you to repeat it." A widow lady named Hatovy, who had known the accused long and intimately deposed that he was subject to temporary aberrations of mind. When questioned as to the evidence he had shown of it in her presence, she stated that when he became excited he would tear his breast with his nails, and on one occasion he wounded himself with a dagger. When she put on a dress with a pattern of squares or of flowers, he would begin studying out the designs in order to discover the commencement and the end of them. He would do the same with the paper on the walls. Sometimes he would say to her, "Take off that dress; you will drive me mad." In these moments of animation he would gesticulate with his arms, repeating for a quarter of an hour the same words, and rolling his eyes wildly. One day he wounded himself with his scissors, fell, and remained for a long time without movement. He also had the singular habit of presenting to her as a *souvenir* not his hair but his nails." President to accused—"What was the motive of this eccentricity?" Accused, in a voice full of emotion—"The nails typifying good luck, the hair misfortune. I am perfectly in my senses. I never hurt any one." The Jailor of the prison in which the accused is confined, and M. Solberg, the Director of the Insane Asylum at Munich, were then examined as to their impressions about the condition of the prisoner's mind. They both stated that he was a very irritable character, very impressionable, and capable of acts of the greatest violence; but they did not for all that conclude that he was deranged. Agnes Merat, the *femme de chambre* of the deceased Countess, was next examined, and deposed that the accused acted so strangely at times that she considered he was not in his right mind.

In the sitting of the 24th, after hearing several witnesses as to the eccentricities of the accused, the *Procureur du Roi* read the written depositions of three of the functionaries under whom the prisoner had served. None of these gentlemen had remarked in his conduct anything which would indicate derangement of mind.

On the following day, the 25th, the deposition sent by telegraph of the General who had formerly been Colonel of Chorinsky's regiment was read. He stated that he had only known the accused superficially. It had been reported to him that Chorinsky was madly in love with a young girl of good family; that he used to promenade for hours before the windows of this lady, and that he had threatened to kill her if she did not show herself. In the garrison the Count had the reputation of being somewhat deranged. As regards his conduct otherwise witness had observed nothing particular in it. The accused stigmatized the whole of his Colonel's deposition as false. The written deposition of the mother-in-law of the prisoner, Count Auersperg, was offered in evidence, it being stated that he was ill. The Court refused to receive it. Count Charles de Chorinsky, brother of the accused, refused to depose or to appear as a witness. An amusing incident occurred on the examination of a man named Joseph Mari, who had served as a sergeant in the same company with the Count in the Pontifical army. Happening to say that he was so irritable and passionate that he considered him *toqué*, the President asked him if he meant by the term *toqué* that he was out of his mind. "Not in the least," was the unhesitating reply. Accused, turning toward the President—"The witness can say nothing against me. I served with honor in the Pontifical army, and I received three decorations." The witness—"Oh, that proves nothing. In the service of the Pope every one is decorated." [Great laughter.] Toward the close of the sitting the correspondence between the accused and Julie Ebergenyi was put in evidence, as was also the journal of her life written from day to day by the unfortunate Countess. This was listened to with intense interest. It expressed at first a profound joy—a passionate gratitude for the man who had been her lover and had become her husband. Later, when the hour of disenchantment and suffering had arrived, she confided to paper her fears, her doubts and her grief. But she never ceased to love the accused. "He desires to be rich," she says in one passage. "He wishes to wed a woman who will bring him a fortune. I must make a sacrifice of myself. I shall enter a convent in order to make this marriage possible. Ah! I am indeed unfortunate." But she struggles against herself and against him. In the agony of a violent despair she writes: "What a dreadful evening! He has treated me with brutality and contempt. The lowest of wretches would not put up with such insults. He loves another woman. It will be my death!" Here can be seen the evidence of the womanly influences which had occasioned the change in her sentiments. If her husband had only quitted her from motives of ambition, she might perhaps have consented to a divorce; but she could not bear the idea that he was in love with another women, and rather than yield her place as wife, she preferred dying the victim of a crime; for she always expressed her belief that the Count had designs on her life. The letters written to her by the accused, with a view to bring about a separation, exhibit his character in a light even still more odious than it presents itself to us as her murderer. "I must make a rich marriage," he says in one of them, "in order to be enabled to reenter the Austrian army. Change your religion, become a Protestant again and go to Berlin. You may find there some rich old fellow who will marry you; then you can assist me from time to time. On my side I shall seek some old woman, whom I shall marry if she has got money." In another letter he says: "I thank you for your love. I know you are very good. But love is folly; there is nothing real but money." Again: "One of us is too much. I am furious that you should ask of my parents if we should separate. I desire it. I have a hundred times regretted that I should have been such a fool as to keep my promise and marry you." In another letter he writes: "You do not then understand that I have no longer any feeling of love for you. Enter *a house.* (?) You will be better off there than anywhere else. You have destroyed my future; you are a curse to me. I often think that it would be better for me to kill myself than to be married to you. * * * Write to me no more unless it be to send me a notarial act consenting to our separation. Deliver me from you. That is all I ask." The President asked the prisoner if he acknowledged having written these letters. He replied composedly in the affirmative. A murmur of indignation pervaded the audience. The officer of the Court then read all the documents and correspondence relating to the manner in which Julie Ebergenyi procured the poison. The last document read was a certificate of conduct from the Arch duke Henry, the Colonel of the regiment in which the prisoner had served. It stated that the accused, the scion of an honorable family was prodigal, dissipated and given to lying. He was not esteemed by his superior officers on account of the levity of his conduct.

The sitting of the 26th was marked by several episodes of great interest. A profound silence prevailed in the Court when the President announced that the physicians who had been summoned as experts on the case were about to give their evidence. At the request of the advocate for the defence, the accused was removed from Court during the examination of the experts.

Just as the first of these gentlemen was approaching the tribunal to give his evidence a movement took place among the audience, and presently a loud tumult was heard at the door of the Court-room. It turned out that the disturbance was caused by a brother of Count Lopresti, whose morality had been impeached in the audience of the previous day. His brother armed, with a dagger, had attempted to force his way into the Court. This young man, whose reason appeared to be even more disturbed than that of the prisoner, frantically maintained that the trial had been got up by his brother, Count Lopresti, who sought to poison him with Prussic acid. The officers of the Court succeeded in removing him, and silence having been restored the case was proceeded with. Dr. Martin stated that after a careful examination of the person of the Count he could find nothing in his physical conformation nor in his moral manifestations which indicated any evidence of insanity. Neither was there anything in the instruction, nor in the interrogatories, which authorized him to think that his faculties and judgment had undergone any alteration, more especially toward the period at which the crime was committed, namely, November, 1867. Prof. Dresolbsig, of the University and Director of the Insane Asylum at Munich, concurred in this opinion. He added that it did not follow because the accused was of a nervous, irritable nature, that there was an intellectual disorder in his spirit of adventure, and, besides, the exaggerations of his sentiments of love were not extraordinary in a young officer. He might have his eccentricities, but all men did not resemble each other, and if they did it would be tiresome. (This last observation excited a smile among the lady spectators.) The letters of Julie Ebergenyi, a person not at all excitable, were just as ardent as those of the Count. The accused, he believed, was always conscious of the bearing of his actions and of the gravity of his situation; he knew perfectly how to defend himself and to attenuate the seriousness of certain accusations. Allusion had been made to nervous attacks and fits of hot fever. He must, however, remark in reply to these that five days' ordeal in that crowded Court, under the influence of excessive heat and of a tension of mind, which must have been very great, had not produced the slightest alteration in the health of the accused. He consequently concluded that the Count was in full possession of his mental faculties, and was responsible for his actions. The evidence of Dr. Morel, Director of the Insane Asylum of Saint-Yon, at Rouen, was in direct contradiction to that of the two previous witnesses. He declared that accused was not in full possession of his faculties, or at least that he had a very limited judgment, and consequently ought not to be held responsible for his acts. This affection was well known in France and England, and was described by different names, such as "moral insanity," "aberration of action," or "mild insanity." Independent of this particular state of mind, the persons thus affected may be generous and honest. Ordinarily, like the unfortunate man then on trial, they were prodigal of exaggerated tributes of attachment; they have natural faculties, but the judgment remains feeble. He should add, in opposition to Dr. Dresolbsig, that insane people may learn several languages. He had some in his institution who spoke two or three. He had found in Germany persons affected with idiocy who played the organ and designed. The characteristic of the Count's insanity was that of the butterfly in its tendencies—the sudden passage from one thing to the other, from one sentiment to an opposite one, such as from love to hatred. His honorable colleague, M. Dresolbsig, had invoked the facility with which his advocate conned the accused. That was no argument. When people knew how to take them they could always tranquilize insane people. There was not a straight-jacket in his Asylum. In fine, persons affected like the Count are, and must always remain, great children. They embroil everything. He added that if the Count were to continue his course of life, in case of an acquittal he would inevitably become paralytic. The dilation of the pupils of the eyes was an infallible diagnostic. Dr. Mayer, Professor of the University of Gottingen, and Director of the Insane Asylum at Gottingen, concurred in the conclusions of Dr. Morel. He firmly believed that the accused was insane, and that if he had belonged to a lower class of life he would have been long since shut up in a mad house. Dr. Mayer accounted for the mental condition of the Count by the fact that the forceps had to be employed at the time of his birth, and that the child had experienced a lesion of the head; to that fact was to be attributed the derangement of his faculties. Among the evidences cited by the learned Professor of the prisoner's insanity were his having married Mathilde Rueff after having had her so long as his mistress, and the profound admiration and worship which he entained for Julie Ebergenyi, a person notorious for her irregular conduct. There was some laughter among the audience at these conclusions. Dr. Mayer stated that he had visited the prisoner that morning and found him in a condition of great prostration. The accused pretended that Julie Ebergenyi had come to his bedside in the night, and had ordered him to follow her. He heard distinctly the rustling of her dress. That was a symptom, which, in his judgment, ought not to be lost sight of. After the evidence of this witness the Court adjourned.

The sitting of the 27th was occupied by the speeches of the counsel for the prosecution and the defence. The *Procureur du Roi* recapitulated all the strong points of the evidence against the accused, and demanded that he should be sentenced to imprisonment and hard labor for life. Dr. Schauss, the advocate for the defence, pleaded insanity, declaring that the majority of the medical experts considered the accused as irresponsible for his acts. In any case, he thought that eight years of confinement would be a sufficient punishment. The accused interrupted his counsel violently when he incriminated the conduct of the Baroness Ebergenyi.

Three questions were put to the jury:

1. Was the accused the instigator of the crime committed on the person of the Countess Chorinsky, his wife?
2. Was he merely the accomplice of the crime?
3. Was he in a mental condition which rendered him responsible for his acts?

At the end of two hours' deliberation, the jury returned with a negative verdict on the first question and with an affirmative one on those of complicity and responsibility.

The Court, consequently, pronounced a judgment condemning Count Chorinsky to twenty years' imprisonment and hard labor, which he is to undergo in consideration of the circumstances of the case, and of his past career as a brave soldier, in a fortress to be subsequently fixed upon. The judgment orders, in addition, that at the expiration of his sentence he shall be reconducted to the frontier.

The Count heard his sentence with wonderful composure, and, contrary to the general expectation, was removed from the court without uttering a word.

THE ABYSSINIAN TRIUMPH.

Closing Scenes—Interesting Proceedings in the British Parliament—Vote of Thanks to Her Majesty's Forces—Remarks of Messrs. Disraeli and Gladstone.

In the House of Commons, July 2, Mr. Disraeli rose, amid cheers, to propose a vote of thanks to Sir R. Napier and the troops engaged in the Abyssinian Expedition. He said: "I rise to move the thanks of this House to those who planned and accomplished one of the most remarkable military feats of this century. When the invasion of Abyssinia was first mooted it was denounced as a rash enterprise, pregnant with certain peril and probable disaster. It was described, indeed, as one of the most rash undertakings which had ever been recommended by a Government to Parliament. The country was unknown to us, or known only as difficult of access and deficient in all the supplies of an army. Indeed, the commander of this expedition had to commence his operations by forming his base on a desolate shore, and by creating a road to the land he was invading through a wall of mountains. Availing himself for this purpose of the beds of exhausted torrents, he gradually reached a lofty table-land—wild and for the most part barren—frequently intersected with mountain ranges of great elevation, occasionally breaking into ravines and gorges that were apparently unfathomable. Yet, over this country, for more than 300 miles, he guided and sustained a numerous host, composed of many thousands of fighting men, as many camp-followers, and vast caravans of animals, bearing supplies, more numerous than both. Over this land he guided cavalry and infantry, and—what was stranger than all—he led the elephants of Asia, bearing the artillery of Europe, over African passes which might have startled the trapper and appalled the hunter of the Alps. When he reached his critical rendezvous he encountered no inglorious foe; and if the manly qualities of the Abyssinians sank before the resources of our warlike science, our troops, even after that combat, had to scale a mountain fortress, of which the intrinsic strength was such that it may be fairly said it would have been impregnable to the whole world had it been defended by the man by whom it was assailed. But all these obstacles and all these difficulties and dangers were overcome by Sir Robert Napier, and that came to pass which ten years ago not one of us could have imagined even in his dreams, and which must, under all the circumstances, be an event of peculiar interest to an Englishman—the standard of St. George was hoisted on the mountains of Rasselas. If we turn from the conduct of the expedition to the character of its commander, I think it must be said that rarely has an expedition been planned with more providence and executed with more precision. In connection with it everything seems to have been foreseen and everything supplied. It would be presumptuous in me to dwell on the military qualities of the commander; but all must recognize, and all may admire, the sagacity and the patience, the temper and the resource, invariably exhibited. I shall, however, perhaps be justified in calling attention to the rare union of diplomatic ability and military skill in the conduct of Sir Robert Napier. Indeed, I do not think a public man has ever shown more discretion than he has done. Had it not been for his management of men—not merely in the skillful handling of his troops on an exhausting march, but in the way in which he moulded the dispositions of the native princes—the result might have been different. And he moulded them to his purpose without involving his country in any perilous contract or engagement. Under these circumstances I feel sure the House will heartily vote its thanks to this distinguished man. It has been said by the greatest soldier who ever flourished, at least in modern times, that the thanks of the House of Commons were a compliment the most appreciated by military men, and that, next to the favor of their Sovereign, the acknowledgment of their services by Parliament was the reward which they most valued. I have no doubt that Sir Robert Napier is influenced by those feelings; but the House of Commons at this moment will remember that this is not the first time, nor even the second, that it has offered to him its thanks. Happy is the man who has been thrice thanked by his country! By his splendid achievements in Abyssinia Sir Robert Napier has only fulfilled the promise of the plains of India, and consummated his exploits on the Chinese field. It is, I may add, not the least interesting part of our business this evening to recognize the merits of another great branch of Her Majesty's forces. The army and navy have rarely acted together in the history of this country without successful results; but there have been, I think, few instances in which they have mutually assisted each other more effectually, and in which their combined exertions have been attended with greater success than in the Abyssinian Expedition. I need not remind the House how much depends on the skill and efficiency with which the transport of troops and stores is conducted in such an undertaking. But I may recall to the recollection of the House—in order that they may clearly understand them—the very great difficulties attending the expedition in that respect, and the admirable manner in which those difficulties were surmounted. The number of vessels employed amounted to no fewer than 300, some of great tonnage, collected from all parts of Her Majesty's dominions, yet all brought at the right moment to the right place, under the superintendence of Commodore Heath. The exertions of the navy were not, however, limited merely to this important branch of the public service. The unknown waters of Abyssinia were buoyed and lighted with a promptitude and certainty which cannot be too highly praised, and which were of the utmost importance; and it was mainly owing to the great exertions of the navy that water, on which the success of the expedition greatly depended, and the want of which for a moment threatened the successful accomplishment of the expedition, was supplied. The building of the piers and the establishing of condensing machines were mainly owing to the navy, who, on all occasions, showed the utmost willingness to devote their labors to the success of this great enterprise. But it was not to the mere transport of troops, not to the mere buoying and lighting of Annesley Bay, nor the mere condensing of water that the duties and labors of the navy were limited. They equipped that most efficient corps which took a very active part in the invasion of Abyssinia—the Rocket Brigade. They were present on that great march during which Sir Robert Napier handled his troops with so much dexterity—a march requiring so much endurance on the part of our forces—and they joined in that critical operation, the scaling of the fortress of Magdala. Under these circumstances I am sure the House will be ready to offer its thanks to Commodore Heath, who commanded the naval force. In acknowledging the great services of the distinguished man who was at the head of the expedition, and the officers who commanded the navy, we must not be unmindful of the conduct of the men of the two services. I think we may fairly say that the conduct of the troops and sailors alike complete and admirable. There have been instances, no doubt, of rapid marches and triumphant fields, which have occasioned greater sensation at the moment; but if you look to the exhibition of military virtue, I doubt whether the qualities of patience, endurance, and good temper, manifested under the most trying circumstances, have ever been more fully exemplified. I doubt whether the force of disciplined man was ever more successfully asserted. There was shown that gallantry on which we can always count, and which enables our forces to meet any dangers and difficulties; but what was most admirable was the endurance and docility displayed by the troops, and which enhanced the glorious result of the operations. The House, therefore, will, I am sure, acknowledge in a manner most grateful to the men, both of the army and navy, its sense of their services, and will take means by which that sense shall be made known to them through their respective commanding officers. Before concluding, I would venture also to congratulate the House, not on the conduct of the expedition, of which I have already treated, but on its character. When it was first announced that England was about to embark on a most costly and perilous expedition, merely to vindicate the honor of our Sovereign and to rescue from an unjust but remote captivity a few of our fellow-subjects, the announcement was received in more than one country with something like mocking incredulity. But we have asserted the purity of our purpose. [Cheers.] In an age accused, and perhaps not unjustly, of selfishness and a too great regard for material interests, it is something for a great nation to have vindicated the higher principles of humanity. [Hear, hear.] It is a privilege to belong to a country which has done such deeds. They will add lustre to the name of this nation, and will beneficially influence the future history of the world. The right honorable gentleman concluded, amid general cheering, by proposing the following resolutions:

"That the thanks of this House be given to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Napier, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., for the exemplary skill with which he planned, and the distinguished energy, courage and perseverance with which he conducted the recent expedition into Abyssinia, resulting in the defeat by Her Majesty's forces of the army of King Theodore, and the vindication of the honor of the country by the rescue from captivity of Her Majesty's Envoy and other British subjects, and by the capture and destruction of the strong fortress of Magdala.

That the thanks of this House be given to Commodore Heath, R. N., C. B., for the indefatigable zeal and great ability with which he conducted the naval operations connected with the transport of the troops and stores, upon which the success of the expedition materially depended.

That the thanks of this House be given to Major-Gen. Sir Charles Staveley, K. C. B., Major-Gen. G. Malcolm, C. B., Brig.-Gen. W. Merewether, C. B., and the other officers of the navy and army, for the energy, gallantry and ability with which they have executed the various services which they have been called on to perform throughout these arduous operations.

That this House doth highly acknowledge and approve the discipline, gallantry and endurance displayed by the petty officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the navy and army, both European and native, during these operations; and that the same be signified to them by their respective commanding officers."

Mr. Gladstone—I believe it is my duty to second the motion made by the right honorable gentleman, and this is certainly an occasion on which the performance of such a duty must be regarded also as a high privilege. Indeed, if it were the custom of this House, as it is not, on any occasion to dispense with forms, and to give effect to its feelings, in the manner of some assemblies, by the method of acclamation, I believe that acclamation is perhaps the mode in which it would be most gratifying to us all to make known our decision on the motion. The right honorable gentleman has described with great felicity of expression, and without the smallest exaggeration, the general character of this expedition, which gives it a title to a place of no common order in military history. I do not of course mean to claim, nor would it be wise to claim, for those engaged in it precisely the same kind of fame as attaches to occasions in which desperate conflicts have been waged with equal force between nations or armies alike possessed of all the resources of modern warfare, but we have lived into a time in which, if it cannot be said of the soldier, it must be said of the commander, that mere fighting, however arduous the task, mere tactics, and mere strategy have become, perhaps though most vital, yet almost secondary parts of the qualities required to make a successful General. The narrative of the conflict carried on with nature, with distance, with climate and with every diversity of difficulty on a most peculiar portion of the earth, and of the disciplined government of the army, with provision made for everyone engaged in the expedition, presents to our view a history alike complete and satisfactory. There is, indeed, something tame and feeble in the language of unbroken eulogy, and yet the occasion does not permit us to adopt any other language. We may look at what has occurred with reference to the commander, with reference to the officers by whom he was so ably seconded, with reference to the soldiers who moved and acted under their orders, and lastly with reference to the Government at home. The right honorable gentleman has abstained from claiming any peculiar praise for the Government at home, but I am bound to say that we are indebted to them for the wise choice of the commander. We are indebted to them, and we are indebted to those with whom they may have taken counsel, for the unbounded confidence they reposed in the abilities of the object of their choice, for the unsparing liberality with which, on deciding the difficult question of facing these great risks, they made the whole resources of the country available for the purpose, and for the care and forethought with which, so far as I am able to judge, all the necessary provisions were made. Here it would not be more than justice, I think, to distinguish among the members of the Government that Minister necessarily charged with the chief share of responsibility and labor—the Secretary of State for India; and lastly, we are indebted to the Government for the firmness and decision with which, from first to last, they persisted (acting therein, I must say, in accordance with public opinion and the enlightened mind of the nation) in confining the operations of this expedition to its legitimate purpose, and in refusing to be led beyond the line of duty and wisdom. We have been permitted to gain on this occasion what may be called an almost tearless victory. Perhaps I shall not be going too far from this subject if I utter a word of regret for the fate of Col. Dunne, the only field officer who lost his life, though not by direct military operations, and who proved in the deadly charge at Balaklava the courage with which he was endowed, who received from the hands of his Sovereign the Victoria Cross, who sought active service as commander of his gallant regiment, the Thirty-third, which made the assault on Magdala, and who found a grave in the country to which he accompanied the expedition, and a place of honor in the recollections of his fellow-citizens. But, though we know that all have done their duty well from first to last, it is impossible not to dwell with peculiar interest on the character of the man whose name first appears and most prominently in the motion now made. Without him it might have been possible that great things might have been achieved, but there is a completeness in the work achieved that we cannot do otherwise than connect in a special manner with the special qualities of his mind and his capacity. Without him we scarcely could have hoped that this expedition would stand upon record among those occasions when nations resort to the bloody arbitrament of war, as one in which not one drop was added to the cup of human suffering which any human forethought could spare, and in which the severest critic in reviewing the proceedings will find nothing to except in regard to the military, political and moral aspect of the proceedings. No man can read the dispatches of Sir R. Napier, and especially the dispatch circulated for our information to-day, without seeing that, after we have given him the praise of being a commander apparently consummate in meeting every demand made on him for military qualities, there is something which remains beyond—there is the mind, firm of purpose, never losing for one moment its thorough balance, and among all anxiety and excitement, keeping an eye steadily fixed on moral aims, and remembering, under all circumstances, the duty of maintaining, untainted and in virgin purity, the honor and character of his country. Nor can any one become acquainted with Sir Robert Napier—and we must all feel we become acquainted with him when we read his interesting, his manly, his simple and his modest account without feeling that we part from the consideration of the subject not only with gratitude and admiration of the General, but with respect, with regret, I would almost say, with affection for the man. Sir, I re-echo the statement made by the right honorable gentleman, and I value highly the privilege that falls to me of seconding the motion he has made."

The Speaker then put the motion; each paragraph as a separate resolution, which he declared carried *nemine contradicente*. The last resolution was hailed by a loud and cordial cheer from all parts of a very full House.

THE REBELLION.

The American Government and the French Shipbuilders—Arman, Erlanger & Co.'s Defence.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, July 2.

We have now the defence made by Messrs. Arman, Erlanger & Co., in the action brought by the United States Government for the recovery of 2,800,000 francs paid to those gentlemen by Confederate agents for cruisers ordered by Capt. Bullock. Maître Lecan first contested the right of the United States to claim money, which had never belonged to the States' Treasury, from a third party; and then urged, as his line of defence, that M. Arman was quite justified in building the vessels he constructed for Capt. Bullock, and that in so doing he in no wise infringed the laws of neutrality. There was no international law prohibiting the building of even ships of war, provided the builder did not send them to sea. As long as the cruisers built for the Confederates were lying in harbor they were not contraband of war, and M. Arman never had any idea of delivering them to Capt. Bullock on the high seas. If Capt. Bullock had falsely represented to M. Arman that the vessels he had ordered were intended for commerce, and if Capt. Bullock intended to violate the law, that was no affair of M. Arman, but concerned the French Government and the Confederate agent. If Capt. Bullock could get his ships out of harbor so much the better for him; if the Government, made aware of the real character of the vessels by Mr. Dayton, allowed them to slip through their fingers, so much the worse for the Government. If M. Arman had a right to build the cruisers in question he had a right to be paid for them. Maître Lecan said that there had been no violation of neutrality, that all publicists were of opinion that neutrality did not mean a new state of affairs, but a continuation of an existing state; what neutral Powers had the right to do before war they had a right to do during war. Even commerce in contraband of war was lawful if the contraband was neither transported to nor delivered in a belligerent port. It was a violation of neutrality to make use of a neutral flag for the accomplishment of a hostile act, but complete liberty of commerce existed for contraband of war upon neutral territory. Vattel and other authorities were quoted to show the difference of active and passive commerce in articles contraband of war, and also a Presidential message issued at the time of the Crimean war.

It will be remembered that of the six vessels built for the Confederates, the *Stonewall* was the only one which escaped the vigilance of the French Government and the American Minister, and was delivered to the Southerners. Maître Lecan explained how this was effected, and exculpated that most innocent of shipbuilders, M. Arman. When the French Government refused to allow guns to be placed on board his vessels, Capt. Bullock proposed to M. Arman that they should be sold to a third Power. Denmark, then at war with Prussia, was in want of a "ram," and proposed to purchase the *Stonewall*, but to blind the Prussian authorities a treaty of sale was signed with the master of the King's hounds in Sweden! Mr. Dayton, still suspicious, wrote to Sweden for information, and the purchase of the vessel was denied by Count Mandeestrom. The American Minister informed M. Drouyn de Lhuys that he had been deceived, and the precautions taken by Denmark were almost betrayed. After a great deal of bother, the *Stonewall*, or *Stoer-Koder*, as she then was, got under way with a French crew on board, and reached Copenhagen. The French crew returned home. Denmark no longer required the "ram," and asked for a reduction of £12,000, which M. Arman would not make; he demanded payment in full or that the contract should be annulled. The contract was annulled, and just then Capt. Bullock reappeared and claimed his vessel. What could M. Arman, who sold the vessel to Capt. Bullock, do? Could he prescribe to Capt. Bullock what he should do with his ship? Was he bound to warn the American Government? The ship left Copenhagen with a Danish crew, and was handed over to the Confederates in French waters. This was the only vessel which escaped, and it was afterward delivered up to the United States by the Spanish authorities in the Havannah, without having effected a single capture, and was sold to the Japanese for 2,500,000 francs. Such is the story of the *Stonewall*, as related by Maître Lecan. It is only fair to M. Arman to add that the charge of accepting double payment has been disproved; he returned the money paid to him by the Confederate agent, and when the Peruvian Government paid a higher price than the original contract, he divided the profits with Capt. Bullock. M. Berryer has yet to reply for the United States.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Its Influence in the Past and in the Future—Mr. Field's Share of the Work—What May be Accomplished in Years to Come.

From the London Times, July 3.

The Atlantic Cable represents one of those great achievements which the world will never be weary of honoring. It not only forms, as was said at Wednesday's banquet, the culminating point of a long series of discoveries, but it marks an epoch and begins a new era. It has proved, and has brought home to our minds, the possibility of a communication between all countries of the world more close and intimate than had ever been conceived before. Mr. Field showed a just sense of the real value of his work when he directed the mind of his audience to this future prospect. Until the Atlantic Cable had been completed, the telegraph, however powerful, was but partial in its influence. It is now universal, and alters the condition, not only of nations or of continents, but of the whole word. It is the discovery of a new sense. This fresh nerve of sensation will now spread its fibres over the whole globe, and create new conditions of life. The change which a few years had witnessed was strikingly illustrated at the banquet. There was one guest there who remembered being six weeks crossing the Atlantic, whereas he was then witnessing the instantaneous exchange of compliments with all the Governments of America, from Cuba to Vancouver's Island. Such communications become more common every day, and we may believe that their employment is still in its infancy. The Atlantic Cable, however, will remain the first great step in this revolution—the step which implied all that followed; and Mr. Bright was scarcely guilty of exaggeration in comparing it to the discovery of the New World. It will practically make a new world out of both the Old World and the New.

This great achievement is due in a very great degree to Mr. Cyrus Field, and he has amply earned the honor which was paid him on Wednesday. He himself, indeed, took care to do justice to the other great names which are associated with the work. There have been extraordinary feats of scientific research and patience in the history of electricity and the electric telegraph. These have been the eyes of the great enterprise, and perhaps, like the eyes in the body, though they see for others, they are comparatively unseen themselves. But that which occupies a large space in the world's eye generally more or less deserves it, and mere science, it should always be remembered, cannot achieve these great results. The practical genius, the administrative skill, the labor and patience which are necessary to translate science into fact are far greater than is generally appreciated. It is one thing to know that if a copper wire be stretched from England to America communications can be transmitted along it; but it remains to lay the wire, and that is, perhaps, at least half the whole achievement. It is sometimes thought hard that those who accomplish the final step in these triumphs receive so large a portion of the glory, and eclipse the fame of others, who had dreamt of, and had even planned, the same result, and had all but reached it. But the truth is, that in such matters a thing half done, or all but done, remains not done at all, and the man who supplies the last link needed, or who discerns the necessary combinations, or whose energy and faith animate the successful effort, deserves the credit of making a reality out of a mere speculation. Many men, doubtless, had dreamt of America before Columbus; but the energy which organized a voyage of discovery and actually found the new continent won and deserved the fame. Mere knowledge is itself a great possession; but we want things done as well as known, and we are impelled by an irresistible instinct to honor the men who actually do them, or get them done. This is Mr. Cyrus Field's distinction. By general confession it is to him we owe it that the science of men like Faraday and Wheatstone was utilized, and that philosophers and sailors and capitalists and Governments were all united to produce one great result. It is surprising even now to read his enumeration of the agencies which coöperated in the work. Scientific investigations above and beneath the sea, the survey of the Atlantic basin, the manufacture of the cables, the mechanical appliances for laying them, the skillful seamanship, the great ship, the enterprise of capitalists, the ability of Directors, the resources of Governments—"in a word, the unexampled combination of nautical, electrical, engineering and executive resources"—all these were necessary to stretch that piece of wire from continent to continent. We may imagine what energy, determination and skill were needed to set all these agents at work and to maintain them in working order, in spite of disappointments, and it is as having been the principal cause of this perseverance and coöperation that Mr. Field received so handsome an acknowledgement the other evening.

The occasion naturally prompted an interchange of those mutual good feelings which everyone desires to cultivate between England and America, and which are, perhaps, best cultivated by common enterprises, such as the Atlantic Cable. Englishmen and Americans both shared in the work, but it would be out of place to apportion the fame, for, as Mr. Field happily observed, they are all of the English race. If there be a nation greater than ourselves at the other end of the Cable, and if, as he predicted, it will have increased to three times our number within our own generation, we may remember with pride that it has sprung from our soil, and they, like Mr. Field, may be proud of their English ancestry. It is to be hoped, as the Duke of Argyll expressed it, that the two countries will always stand "shoulder to shoulder" as firmly as in this achievement, and the Cable wil be one of the most powerful means for strengthening this useful friendship. But it may be remembered that with all the passion and the blindness of human nature to contend against, it will, after all, be as great a work to establish and maintain such a brotherhood as to lay Atlantic Cables. Orators like Mr. Bright may detect the electric current of affinity, and may discern, like him, noble visions in the distance of the blessings it will confer on the world; but to accomplish the result will still require the long and patient labor of statesmen. As Mr. Bright lamented, a general pacification is still a dream, because the practical means of settling national disputes without an appeal to the sword has yet to be created. If England and America, working in harmony, can discover that bond of union, they will have done a greater work for mankind than by any of the triumphs of science. The Atlantic Cable is a great achievement; but such a system of arbitration as Mr. Bright desired would be indefinitely greater, and the honors of Mr. Cyrus Field would be trivial compared with the blessings which the author of such a reform would receive from the world. The idea, it is true, now seems Quixotic; but so would the Atlantic Cable have been thought fifty years ago. Will any one venture to say that as important discoveries may not be awaiting us in the political as in the scientific world? The hope may be destined to disappointment, but few can bring themselves to discard it entirely.

MR. LONGFELLOW

The American Poet in England—A Tribute in Verse.

The London *Times*, of July 3, publishes the subjoined poem:

LONGFELLOW IN ENGLAND.

Welcome to England! thou whose strains prolong
The glorious bede-roll of our Saxon song;
Ambassador and Pilgrim-Bard in one,
Fresh from thy home—the home of Washington,
On hearths as sacred as thine own, here stands
The loving welcome that thy name commands;
Hearths swept for thee and garnished as a shrine
By trailing garments of thy Muse divine.
Poet of Nature and of Nations, know
Thy fair fame spans the ocean like a bow,
Born from the rain that falls into each life,
Kindled by dreams with loveliest fancies rife;
A radiant arch that with prismatic dyes
Links the two world, its keystone in the skies.
The noblest creatures of those dreams of thine,
From Hiawatha to Evangeline,
Here thou wilt find, where'er thy footsteps roam,
Loved as the cherished Lares of each home.
What prouder refrain heartens to the core
Than thou hast sung in brave Excelsior?
Where sounds more gladdening 'mid this earthly strife
Than the sweet clarions of thy Psalm of Life?
None but the rarest *râconteur* may grace
The mimic contest where most yield thee place.
Say which, for either, fairer wreaths produce,
Irving's Astoria or thy Flower-de-Luce?
Which haunted hostel lures most guests within,
Hawthorne's Seven Gables or thy Wayside Inn?
Turning thy pictured page, what varying dyes
Shine through each latticed margin's new surprise!
Here the swart Blacksmith, smirched with grime and tan,
Tears in his eyes, yet every inch a man.
Here, 'mid the rice-field, heaving his last breath,
The poor Slave-monarch dreams himself to death.
Here, while without loud raves the tempest's din,
Here, while around the revelers brawl within,
The dying Baron through the grave's dark goal
Seeks Christ's redeeming passport for his soul.
Who hears not now, stormed down among thy leaves,
The rain that poured like cataracts from the eaves,
Roared through the kennels, lashed the streaming panes,
Flooded the squares, the streets, the courts, the lanes,
Raging like seas that o'er some foundering wreck
Swill thro' the scuppers from the swimming deck?
Cool, teeming, plenteous, soul-refreshing showers,
Quaffed by parched earth and by the thirsting flowers,
Nor less by those who listened to thy song
As, like Lodore's, thy deluge dashed along.
Where subtler solace than thy gentle voice
From riven hearts can draw till griefs rejoice?
Answer, what oft-repining woe o'erpowers
That lay serene, the Reaper and the Flowers?
So large thy sympathies, thy hand can trace
Charms in each clime and glory in each race.
So penetrant thy love, its gaze can find
God in the flower, His breathings in the wind;
Mesh with mere hempen coil in Rope-walk spun
All human joys and ills beneath the sun;
Wake with grand echoes of responsive rhymes
Long silent notes of mediæval chimes;
Nay, hear in hush of serried arms arrayed
"The diapason of the cannonade."
'Mid purgatorial fires, in heaven, in hell,
Thy dauntless soul hath lately dared to dwell,
Passing o'er burning marl, where Dante trod
With Virgil's ghost, to Beatrice and God.
Yet, rarely gifted Nature to translate,
Reflect not others, thus: thyself create.
Ring out once more in thy own golden lines
Life's inner meaning, not the Florentine's—
Thou who hast given thy dreamings to our sight
And syllabled the Voices of the Night:
Thou who hast sung, as none but thou could sing,
The tender legend of the Angel-King:
Thou who around with affluent hand hast thrown
The heavenly largess of thy benison,
Regarding none as alien to thy breast—
Columbia's Poet, hail as England's Guest! C. K.

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

From Le Follet.

The extreme heat and beauty of this Summer weather render the demand for light and thin materials very great, and never has there been a greater variety of elegant gauze-like dresses. White is extremely fashionable, whether in muslin, alpaca, foulard or sultane; white muslin over a colored silk petticoat being especially in favor, often made with a flounce, headed by a chicoree ruche made of taffetas and muslin, or by a bouillon of muslin with the color under it, a sash of the same shade being tied at the back. Frequently with these white toilettes, as with colored, lace fichus are worn. Nothing can be more general than the crossed fichus; they are almost universal, and made in all kinds of material. The most usual style is, perhaps, that crossed in the front; but some have the ends taken back under the arms, having somewhat the appearance of small vestes in the front, the ends being tied behind like a sash. Short costumes are now worn even for visits and family dinners, the trained robe being reserved for full toilette and calls of ceremony; the half train and round robe is cut on the bias in the front, just touching the ground, and trailing a very little behind. Among the fashions of the day we must not omit to mention the small aprons made of muslin or white gauze, with braces trimmed with ribbon. Several descriptions of short costumes will be found in this month's list, to which we now proceed.

Short costume—petticoat of plain porcelain blue cashmere, with a plaited flounce. Upper dress of blue and white shot sultane, looped up at the sides and full at the back, trimmed with a flounce.

Costume of green and white striped jaconas, quite plain—upper dress, looped up and plaited at the back, made of green barège spotted with white, and trimmed with a flounce. A large bow or rosette of green taffetas loops the dress at the back, over which is a crossed pèlerine with ends fastened by a bow, also of green taffetas.

Short costume—petticoat of foulard, with hemmed flounces reaching to the upper dress, which is of the same material, the back breadths being cut long and plaited to the front in three plaits, fastened by large taffetas buttons. Dress looped up at the back by a large bow of taffetas. Black taffetas Marie Antoinette fichu, trimmed with frills.

Costume of pink and gray muslin—under-skirt with seven little flounces; upper skirt also with flounces; basquine trimmed to match, and under it a wide sash with a large bow of pink and gray taffetas.

Costume—skirt of a fancy material, white ground with brown satin stripes, trimmed round the bottom with five narrow trimmings of brown satin. Blouse anglaise of the same material, looped up at the sides by bows bound with brown, and trimmed also with brown satin. Sash fastened at the back by a long wide bow of the material bound with brown. The body of the blouse is open in the front, with wide revers edged and trimmed with brown satin.

Costume of steel gray poplin, the first skirt bordered with a bias of black taffetas, forming a frame to some crossing of black taffetas piped with white, which are placed at equal distances; upper skirt trimmed to match.

The toilette—Under-skirt of white taffetas, with a flounce set on in very large hollow plaits; over this two skirts of white gauze, and camargo forming a third; all simply hemmed and trimmed with a narrow ruche. The chic of this costume is the manner in which these skirts are arranged. The camargo, fastened by a wide sash of black lace, is caught together by a bow of green taffetas.

Black and white muslin and silk are much used in the same toilette. An elegant dress in this style is made of white with stripes of black satin; over this a tunic of white muslin, raised en paniers by a wreath of black satin bowes, Fichu Marie Antoinette, trimmed with lace, surmounted by a chicorée of black satin and white muslin. With this dress may be worn either a small black toque and white feather, or fanchon mantille, of black lace trimmed with white roses.

A charming dress in blue and white.—Robe of white sultane with double skirt, the upper skirt raised by bows of blue ribbon. Mantelet Marie Antoinette of white sultane over a square body; the mantle, as well as the edge of the body, trimmed with a fringe of small blue feathers. Shepherdess hat of very fine white straw, trimmed in front with a white aigrette, making a centre to a rosette formed of blue tulle, which has scarf ends carried to the back, where it falls in two very long ends, which are caught up and fastened in front by a bouquet of myosotis.

Dinner dress of blue silk.—Lower skirt trimmed with a very wide and full ruche of blue gauze edged with satin; over-skirt blue gaze de Chambery very bouffant at the sides, forming paniers, and edged with a ruche of gauze to match that on the silk skirt, only quite narrow. This skirt is drawn up on each side under satin bows. Low square body, with fichu of blue gauze fastened with bows of satin.

The most important thing to remember in choosing a bonnet is that it must either match the dress with which it is to be worn in color, and sometimes even in style, or else be a simple fanchon and voile mantille or black lace, which goes well with any color and almost any style of dress. The chapeau de ville, or morning bonnet, is composed principally of a very narrow front, trimmed with a wreath of flowers or Marie Antoinette pouffs. The strings continue to be tied under the chignon, and a scarf of tulle or lace fastened lightly over the chest by a bow or flower. Lately, many ladies have been seen with merely a wreath of flowers and brides of lace supplying the place of the bonnet. This is certainly very economical, but will not become very universal, as ladies of good taste always avoid eccentricities of style; still, the bonnets are quite as small, if not smaller than ever, and do not seem likely to increase in size—at present, at least. One of the most fashionable bonnets just now is made with a wreath of cornfield flowers, and a long scarf of straw-colored tulle fastened by a bouquet of flowers.

Hats are occupying much attention just now. Very fine black straw or crinoline seem much in favor. They are made exceedingly small, the rims turned up, and trimmed with a long veil and small wreaths or bouquets of flowers. The long veil, in black or colored tulle, is quite as fashionably worn as it was last year. Black tulle hats are exceedingly becoming and very light; they are generally trimmed with black satin and field flowers. Hats of leghorn, rice, or fancy straw may be trimmed with feathers and velvet.

CARDINAL D'ANDREA.

A curious paper on the case of the late Cardinal D'Andrea, signed "Henry Wreford," appears in the new number of *Macmillan's Magazine*. The writer says:

"For some reason or other D'Andrea never played any remarkable part in public life, though he represented the Papal Court, I believe, in Switzerland, and filled various other offices. But His Eminence was a man of liberal and cultivated views, and that fact, as it was a bar to all progress in the later times of Pius IX., insured him the suspicion, opposition and hatred of the Ultramontane element in the Court of Rome. The bitter animus which was entertained toward him displayed itself in a series of annoyances, but manifested itself more strongly when, in declining health, he requested permission in 1864 to leave Rome, and seek the benefit of his native air in Naples. It was the fashion among some to represent the Cardinal as a madman, "E Pazzo!" said Monsignore ——, then a trusted minister of Pius IX., to me one day. Monsignore —— was, I believe, as honest as the sun, but, being at the head of the Ultramontane Party, he could imagine no other solution of the liberalism of His Eminence. Others of a more malignant, and perhaps of a less honest type, painted him in yet darker characters, and lost no opportunity of thwarting and annoying him. Until, therefore, he left Rome in 1865 without the permission of the Pope, the treatment which he received consisted of little annoyances, rather than of official and public hostile acts. Enjoying as I did for a long time the intimacy and friendship of Cardinal D'Andrea, I will note some of these circumstances, first, however, giving a report of his visit to Naples, and his manner of life in that city. It was in the year 1865 that under medical advice he left Rome for his native place, contrary, indeed, to the wishes and directions of the Pope, who, as he is infallible in all spiritual matters, assumed that he was equally so in all medical questions. Much was said at the time of his having left Rome clandestinely; his departure was represented by his enemies as a flight, yet he always maintained that nothing could have been done more openly, and indeed most people would consider that the publicity of a railway left nothing to desire. Immediately after his arrival he consulted the most eminent physicians of the place, both Italian and English, and as I have seen the certificates which they drew up, I can bear testimony to the fact that they confirmed the opinion of other medical men as to the infirmity of his health, and the necessity of a change of air. 'I have resolved,' he often said to me, 'that my life shall be so open as to be above suspicion;' and again, 'though I acknowledge the duty of obedience to the Pontiff in all spiritual matters, yet as regards my health I think it my duty to follow the counsels of my medical man.' Notwithstanding these precautions, however, he was subject to continual persecutions and misrepresentations on the part of his enemies in Rome, among whom Cardinal Caterini was the most inveterate. He was charged with a disposition to separate himself from, or to create a schism in the Church of Rome. He was accused too, of disavowing the temporal supremacy of Pius IX., inasmuch as he paid his respects to the Prince of Piedmont, the hereditary Prince of Italy. As regards the first charge, I can assert that it had no foundation. True it is that men of all classes and opinions courted his acquaintance, and many indulged in dreams which were never encouraged, and never destined to be realized. 'Liberal' priests who were disposed to sacrifice the temporal power, and Protestants who were anxious to destroy the asserted spiritual supremacy of the Pope, continually surrounded him, as did also the true sons of his Church. All were received by him with courtesy, but to none did he give the right to say, what so many desired, that he was prepared to leave Rome and place himself at the head of a Free Italian Church. Undoubtedly he desired to cut off many excrescences which he regarded as injurious. His great wish was to restore that purity of doctrine and discipline which existed in primitive times, but I never heard him express a sentiment of hostility to the spiritual supremacy of the Pope. I believe that his own private conviction was that the true Church needed not the support of a temporal power, though he never gave the slightest aid to bring about such a result. All that he ever ventured to suggest to me was the desirableness of constituting a municipal and lay government for the Pontifical States, under the nominal supremacy of the Pope; and he certainly foresaw the time when even this must cease, and all Italy be united under one head. This he believed to be the inevitable course of things; though, as a Cardinal of the Church of Rome, bound by his vows to support the Pope-King, he never raised his voice, nor in any way gave his aid to accomplish such an object. He often, however, declared to me in general terms that 'he had always been a friend of an united Italy.' Yet, despite the precautions which he had taken, his prolonged absence from Rome, and his residence in a country the Government of which was hostile to that of the Pope, awakened the bitterest feelings against him, and suggested continual and irritating attacks. He was first deprived of his allowance as a Cardinal, amounting to 6,000 scudi—about £1,200—a year. He was then prohibited from exercising his functions as Bishop of Sabina and Abbot of Subiaco, while the funds of his Bishopric and Abbacy were placed in commission. Such treatment awakened great counter-irritation on the part of the Cardinal, who, it must be admitted, was of an extremely sensitive temperament. Several letters were addressed by him to the Pope, and published, couched certainly in strong terms. As time passed, and the injustice and cruelty with which he was treated became more manifest, his language assumed a severer character; still, in all his writings there was an evident struggle between a sentiment of respect for the Pontiff and of resentment for injuries which cannot be denounced too strongly. On several occasions he expressed his willingness to return on condition of his whole conduct being subjected to the test of a legal and ecclesiastical examination. He did so shortly before the *fête* of St. Peter, in 1867, when, on the occasion of the canonization of so many saints, the Church of Rome made one of those gorgeous displays of magnificence which he who witnessed it, as I did, can never forget. To this and all other such demands, Cardinal D'Andrea assured me he had never received any official answer. 'I could not go, therefore,' he added, 'for some such an unpleasant scene as that which occurred between His Holiness and Cardinal Pentini would have taken place, and I might have forgotten myself, and expressed myself in too strong terms. I abstained therefore from presenting myself at the Feast of St. Peter.' The period of six months assigned for his return and unconditional submission would expire in December, 1867, and we had now arrived at the month of November. Fresh certificates, drawn up by Dr. Rammaglia, physician to the ex-royal family of Naples, and by other eminent men, were shown to me, recommending another Winter in his native place as essential to his health. The sword of Damocles hung suspended above him. Toward the latter end of November I received an intimation from a trustworthy source in Rome that the Papal decree against the Cardinal would be shortly published, and I was urged to communicate this fact to him without delay. I did so on the same morning. 'What do you counsel me to do?' he asked. 'Your Eminence is a far better judge of the position than I can be,' I replied; 'but if you still acknowledge the authority of the Pope, and mean to continue your relations with the Church of Rome, taking into consideration your vows of obedience, and the disastrous consequence of disobedience, I think no other course is open to you than that of returning.' He immediately decided on doing so, and, taking a sheet of paper, wrote to the Pope in my presence, giving me the letter to read afterward. I cannot quote it now word for word, but the sense of it was this, that 'he had resolved to return immediately in proof of his disposition to obey His Holiness, unless the publication of the decree should render it impossible for him to do so.' 'Will you undertake to have this letter placed in the hands of the Pope?' asked the Cardinal, who feared that it might not otherwise arrive at its destination. 'I think I can,' I replied; 'I will do my best,' and it was dispatched on the same evening to a confidential friend in Rome, with a request that he would communicate to me its safe arrival and presentation by telegraph. This he did, and the Cardinal was immediately informed of it. At the same time, he told me that, not satisfied with writing to the Pope, he had also sent a telegram to His Holiness expressing his resolution. This he did in order to anticipate the publication of the decree. On the following day a letter from my friend informed me that the Cardinal's letter had been sent through a foreign official medium to the Vatican, though I think now that it passed through the hands of Cardinal Antonelli, and that the decree had been published two or three hours after its arrival; that is to say, the letter was presented at 2:30 P. M., and the decree appeared in the official gazette the same evening; *Tantæne iræ*, &c. The case assumes even a worse aspect when it is remembered that the submission of the Cardinal by telegraph must have been received 24 hours earlier; time enough existed for deliberation, and this interval, instead of giving birth to sentiments of Christian charity and forgiveness, was occupied, on the contrary, in completing that system of persecution which had been so long practiced against His Eminence.

The publication of the decree, notwithstanding his declaration to the Pope that it might render his return impossible, did not, however, ultimately affect the resolution of the Cardinal, though for a few days it gave rise to some hesitation. 'What shall I do? What is in reserve for me?' were questions which he frequently asked. 'Do you think they will proceed to extremities with me, or shut me up?' Evidently great apprehension existed in his mind as to the reception he would meet with, and the conduct that would be observed toward him; and such was his dominant feeling up to the last moment before he left for Rome. He dreaded also the possibility of his being compelled to sign some form of recantation which his conscience would not approve. 'I will never do so,' he often and energetically said to me; 'besides, I have nothing to recant—I have never said or done anything against the Church; if I have anything to regret it is the having expressed myself in strong terms in writing to His Holiness, but my provocation was great, I was justified in doing so. No, I will never sign any recantation.' 'Your Eminence,' I ventured to interpose, 'will no longer be Cardinal D'Andrea when you arrive in Rome. You will then be surrounded by influences which you will not have the strength to resist.' Thus much I have written from my own knowledge; as to that which befell His Eminence on his return to Rome I can speak only on the authority of others—well-informed and trusty persons, however, be it said. One of the first efforts of his enemies was to procure his signature to a recantation of all he had written, but this he indignantly rejected. Another person was employed to effect the object, and a more modified form of recantation was presented to him, which he finally signed, it being understood that as a condition he should be restored to his bishopric and abbacy. This was never done. I will not dwell on statements which I have not the means of verifying as to how Cardinal D'Andrea was confined to his house for some time after his arrival in Rome—watched by spies in his antechamber—and for a long interval refused an audience of the Pope; these things were generally alleged; but it is undoubtedly true that the system of treatment adopted toward him was one of offensive and vexatious cruelty. Under such influences, and removed from the restorative air of the Mediterranean, it is not surprising that he gradually sickened more and more. His physicians recommended change, and that to Naples; but the self-constituted physician of body as well as of the soul would not permit it. 'I am dying,' said the Cardinal to his friends. 'I want fresh air, the air of Naples, but they will not let me have it.' And so he lingered on, week after week, until the public feeling was irritated by the inhumanity which was practiced toward him. To counteract this feeling, I was informed by one who was in a position to know, a *communique* had been sent to, I believe, the *Giornale di Roma*, saying that the Liberals had been spreading false reports as to the state of Cardinal D'Andrea's health, that he was well, and had been seen by many taking his drive. This article was never published, for death stepped in to contradict its assertions, and there was only time to withdraw it. I was in Rome while this victim of a heartless persecution lay yet unburied, and from those who were cognizant of them I received the following details. On the 13th of May he sought and obtained an audience of the Pope; the interview was described to me as having been of a most exacted character, as much so as to produce evidently alarming effects on the Cardinal. At the close of the audience, His Eminence returned to his own house in a state of intense excitement, and passed a great portion of the night in writing to the Pope. Of the details of that letter I heard nothing, but it is probable that a subject which formed a part of the conversation of the preceding day, the withholding from him his episcopal rights, was introduced; be that as it may, the letter was reported to have been most severe in its character, and such as Popes rarely receive. It was sent to the Vatican on the morning of the 14th of May, and at mid-day the Cardinal went out for a drive. The carriage was proceeding by that long road which leads from Sta. Maria Maggiore to S. Giovanni di Laterano, when the coachman felt the checkstring pulled, and turning round, he perceived that his master was ill. Rapidly he drove him home; physicians were sent for immediately, but it was evident that the last scene of the melancholy tragedy was about to be enacted. A confessor was called in, and before the day had closed, while performing the religious offices prescribed by the Roman Church, Cardinal D'Andrea ceased to breathe. In Rome, as elsewhere in Italy, reports were rife of 'poison.' Such modes of accounting for sudden death in that country are by no means uncommon, but in the present instance there is no necessity for having recourse to such a solution of an apparent mystery, when another and a much easier one is ready at hand. In the same chamber in which the body lay was found a passport or permit to visit Sorrento, and afterwards Aix. Alas, it came too late. A cruel policy withheld it until it was useless, and until he was summoned before that higher power in presence of which regal and papal crowns are humbled in the dust. A *post-mortem* examination of the body of the victim has certified that the Cardinal died of tubercular phthisis and angina pectoris, thus in a few words summing up and certifying a long series of cruelties. His Eminence left behind him a quantity of valuable old plate, a library of 11 000 volumes, and a mass of manuscripts, which have all been seized. What his opinions were on religious and political matters the world will, therefore, never know."

The Funeral of Peter Cagger in Albany.

From the Albany Argus, July 13.

The funeral of Peter Cagger yesterday morning was the largest and the most imposing that has ever been witnessed in this city. The immense attendance, and the expression of grief and sorrow upon the countenances of all, attested the remarkable affection and respect with which the deceased was regarded by the citizens of Albany. Long before the arrival of the remains at the beautiful and capacious St. Joseph's Church, on Ten Broeck-street, a vast throng had assembled in front of the church, and when the doors were opened they soon filled every available foot of space, including aisles and pews that were not reserved. Shortly after 10 o'clock the remains, inclosed in an elegant casket, with heavy silver mountings and plate, profusely covered with wreaths and crosses of immortelles, arrived at the vestibule, and were met by a cross-bearer with attendant clergy, acolytes and altar boys, and escorted down the main aisle to the front of the altar, where they were deposited upon the bier, a solemn dirge being chanted as the *cortege* moved.

The main portions of the body of the church were then filled by the family and relatives of the deceased, by mourners and bearers, with white sashes trimmed with black, by members of the Bench and Bar of Albany, Troy, Hudson, New-York and elsewhere, and of the Common Council of Albany, all with the customary badges of mourning, and by representatives of the various professions, civic associations, banking institutions, &c. Among the distinguished gentlemen present from abroad were Hon. Wm. Hitchman, late Speaker of the Assembly; Hon. Peter Trainer and James H. Coleman, of New-York; Hon. James Stevens, of Rome; Col. Bronson, of Utica; Hon. Miles Beach, Mayor, and Hon. John L. Flagg, Ex-Mayor, of Troy; Hon. Theodore Miller, of Hudson, Justice of the Supreme Court; Hon. A. T. Ackert, of Poughkeepsie, and many others; while nearly every prominent citizen of Albany, including distinguished clergymen of Protestant denominations, formed part of the solemn *cortege*.

There were twelve bearers, as follows: Hamilton Harris, Judge Rufus W. Peckham, J. C. Y. Paige, E. Corning, Jr., T. Kearney, W. A. Rice, Judge Theodore Miller, Prof. Jas. Hall, Judge Geo. G. Barnard, Col. Samuel North, John Taylor Hall and Wm. S. P[illegible]son.

The mourners attending the [illegible] were his brothers-in-law, William Cassidy and Ambrose S. Cassidy, and his nephews, William [illegible] and Peter V. Bursell.

Messrs. Samuel Hand, C. W. Armstrong, Walter S. Church and C. Ten Broeck also accompanied the family as mourners.

After the casket had been deposited, the following named clergymen entered the church: Right Rev. Bishop Conroy, Rev. Father Burke, Pastor of the Church and master of ceremonies; Right Rev. Machebeuf, Bishop elect of Colorado; Rev. Dr. Herbst, Rev. Dr. McManus, Rev. P. Smith, Rev. Father Daly, Deacon of Honor; Rev. Father O'Neil, Deacon of the Mass; Rev. Father Lowery, Sub-Deacon of the Mass; Rev. D. O'Connell, Sub-Deacon; V. G. Father Wadhams, Assistant Priest; Rev. Fathers Walworth, Keveney, Brown, Connelly, Quill, Quinn, Bayard, Hoare, Ludden, Francis, of Little Falls, Finley, Regnier, S. J.; Theband, S. J.; Rev. Dr. Healey, Rev. Fathers McGeough, Will, Doran and McGinn. The services consisted of the solemn funeral rites of the Catholic Church, including the celebration of the Pontifical Requiem Mass, and a funeral discourse by Right Rev. Bishop Conroy. The discourse was a feeling and eloquent tribute to the character of the deceased, as a member of the Church, upon whose counsels, in all trying emergencies affecting its material interests, he was accustomed to rely; as a lawyer, as a citizen, and as a friend and benefactor of the poor.

The sublime music of the Gregorian Requiem was given with male voices, and with a massiveness and effect rarely equaled. The music was under the direction of Father Noethen, and his sonorous voice, with those of Messrs. Charles Klein, John Klein, Joseph Klein, Peter Klein and Mr. Grundhoeffer, who aided the gentlemen of the choir throughout the services, rang through the church with grand effect. Prof. R. J. Carmody presided at the organ, except at the "Sanctus," which was assigned to Mr. Boehm, the excellent organist of St. Joseph's. Mr. Carmody developed the beauties of the magnificent instrument with the taste and skill for which he is so distinguished, and at the close performed Chopin's "Marche Funebre." During the Mass, Father Noethen and the voices above referred to, gave, without organ, and with strangely beautiful effect, two concerted pieces, one in German, and the second, a most appropriate adaptation of the famous ode of Horace, *Integer vitæ scelerisque purus*, the man of pure and perfect life, &c.

The pillars of the church were heavily and taste

fully draped in mourning, as were the vases upon the altars, and almost the entire altar in the north transept of the church. The contrast of the dark emblems of the grave with the radiant interior of the edifice, the solemn pall with its profuse burden of flowers, and surmounted by candelabra with their multitude of lights, the dense throng which filled every pew and blocked the aisles, the rich tones of the organ and the plaintive requiem combined to make the scene peculiarly impressive.

The services concluded, the audience slowly withdrew, the remains were deposited in the hearse, and the funeral procession moved about 12 o'clock. The attendants filled twenty-six carriages, and a special train of ten cars on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad. The streets along the route were filled with thousands of solemn spectators, while many of the stores were closed, and in some instances both stores and residence were draped with mourning.

Arrived at St. Agnes Cemetery, the remains were taken from the hearse at the entrance gate, and conveyed by hand, by the Trustees of the Cemetery Association, to the place of sepulture, where the usual burial services of the Catholic Church were performed, and all that was mortal of PETER CAGGER was committed to the grave, amid such general demonstrations of affection and respect as were never before accorded by the citizens of Albany.

GEORGIA.

The Question of Eligibility in the Legislature—Communications from Gov. Bullock and Gen. Meade.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,
STATE OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, July 9, 1868.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

A joint committee of the General Assembly having informed me that an organization of the House had been perfected by the election of officers, the fact was promptly communicated to the General commanding the district, asking instructions.

The following communication has this morning been received, to which, with the Order No. 52, referred to, your careful attention is invited. (Here read Gen. MEADE's letter of the 8th, and General Order No. 52, April 6, 1868.)

It will be observed that until proper measures have been taken and been perfected to ascertain the eligibility of each Senator, member and officer, no legal act can be done by your body; only such as are qualified being legal Senators, members or officers. In view of the foregoing, I would respectfully recommend that a committee be appointed in each House for the investigation of the facts. Under the act of Congress which became a law June 25, 1868, no person is eligible, who previous to the rebellion held an office and took an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterward gave aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States, unless such person shall have been relieved of that disability by act of Congress, and a careful investigation should be made that the authorities may be satisfied that the laws have been complied with.

It will be remembered that the question as to whether the Constitutional Amendment, known as article 14, is of force, does not apply because the act of Congress, under which you have been convened, specially fixes the qualification referred to.

This act of Congress is herewith transmitted in General Order No. 34, from the headquarters of the Armies of the United States.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Provisional Governor.

LETTER FROM GEN. MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
(Department of Georgia, Florida and Alabama,)
ATLANTA, July 8, 1868.

To His Excellency R. B. Bullock, Provisional Governor of Georgia:

GOVERNOR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, advising me that you have been officially informed that the two Houses of the Legislature had perfected their organization, and were awaiting any communication you might have to make, and that accordingly you referred to me for instructions.

In reply, I beg leave to state that I have no instructions to give you, further than to make known, that in my judgment, neither House is organized legally until they have complied with the requisitions of the Reconstruction acts, and the act which became a law June 25, 1868, all of which prohibit any one holding an office under the State, who is excluded by section 3d of the Amendment to the Constitution known as article 14.

That this view is not a novel one with me, and does not arise from any consideration but my desire to execute the laws, will be clearly seen, by reference to the accompanying General Order, No. 52, of April 6, 1868, in which I announced to the people of Georgia, and candidates for election, my views of the eligibility of candidates under the laws of Congress. It is not my purpose to dictate to the two Houses how or where they will apply this test to the several members. Ordinarily each House is undoubtedly the judge of the qualifications of its members, but in view of the fact that the Legislature, until the State is admitted, by compliance with the requirements of the act of Congress, is only provisional, and subject to the authority of the District Commander; and, in view of the further fact that it is my duty, so long as military government exists, to see that the law be faithfully executed, I feel constrained to say that I cannot recognize any act of the Legislature as valid, nor allow the same to be executed, until satisfactory evidence is produced that all persons excluded by the fourteenth article are deprived of their seats or offices in both Houses.

You have been furnished from these headquarters, for transmission to the respective Houses, the documents in the cases of several members whose seats are contested on this ground, and there is, doubtless, other information on the same subject.

My only object now is that you may communicate these views to both Houses, leaving to each to take such action as it may deem suitable and proper.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General Commanding.

AID TO PLANTERS.

Agricultural Districts Established in Louisiana—Regulations for the Government of Factors, Planters, &c.

Gen. BUCHANAN, on the 8th inst., issued an order dividing the State of Louisiana into two agricultural districts, and appointing E. T. PARKER, of New-Orleans, factor of the Bureau for the first district, and JOSEPH H. OGLESBY, of the same city, factor for the second district, and designating them as the merchants to whom planters, now drawing supplies from the Bureau, will forward their crops for sale. Each of them is to give bonds in the sum of $50,000 for the faithful performance of his duties, and they will be expected to furnish, upon the usual terms, to such of the planters as may require, bagging, ties, bands, hogsheads, boxes, and anything else necessary to enable them to prepare their crops for the market. The following additional instructions are given:

When the crops on which the Bureau has a lien are ready to be shipped to market, the Assistant Sub-Assistant Commissioner of the parish in which such plantation lies, will be notified of the fact by the planter, and it will be the duty of the said Assistant Sub-Assistant Commissioner to see that the whole of the crop is shipped without unnecessary delay to the proper factor, and to notify both Assistant Commissioner and the factor of such shipment, with a certified tabular statement of the amount of wages, or share of the crop due freedmen. The Assistant Sub-Assistant Commissioner will also satisfy himself that the crop has been properly prepared for shipment, so that there will be no possibility of its being injured by transportation to this City. In preparing their crops for shipment, the planter will use good and sufficient bagging, ties, bands, hogsheads or cases, as may be necessary to insure their crops reaching this city in good condition.

The Assistant Sub-Assistant Commissioners will, immediately upon the receipt of this order, ascertain from each planter in their respective parishes the amount required by them, if any, of bagging, ties, bands, hogsheads or cases, and transmit a report of the same direct to these headquarters, giving the name and address in full of each planter, and to what point or landing on the river it shall be sent.

Each factor will be furnished from these headquarters with a statement of the indebtedness of each planter of his district, to the Bureau and to the freedmen, and upon the sale of the crop consigned to him by the planter he will render to these headquarters an account current in duplicate, which will credit the planter with the net proceeds of his crop; the debt side will exhibit the planter's indebtedness to the Bureau—the amount due freedmen for wages, or share of the crop, as well as the expenses and usual regular commissions of the factor on the sale of the crop.

As soon as the account current of any planter has been approved by the Assistant Commissioner, the factor will be notified thereof, and he will transmit separate checks to these headquarters for the amounts due to the Bureau and to the freedmen.

It will be the duty of the Sub-Assistant Commissioners and Assistant Sub-Assistant Commissioners to keep themselves thoroughly informed with regard to the time when the crops in their respective parishes will be ready for shipment, and also to give any other information connected therewith which may be useful for the Assistant Commissioner.

By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. R. C. BUCHANAN,
U. S. A., Assistant Commissioner.
LUCIUS WALLEN, Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., Capt. 30th Infantry, A. A. A. G.
Official—W. W. WOOD, A. A. A. G.

Commencement Week at Yale.

The programme of exercises for the commencement at Yale is as follows:

Saturday, July 18—First examination of candidates for admission.

Sunday afternoon, July 19—Baccalaureate sermon, by President WOOLSEY.

Monday and Tuesday, July 20 and 21—Examination of candidates for admission continued.

Monday evening—Exercise of the graduating class of the Sheffield Scientific School, in the lecture room of the school.

Tuesday evening—Concio ad Clerum, by Rev. JOHN CHURCHILL, of Woodbury, Conn.

Wednesday morning, July 22—Business meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

Wednesday morning, July 22—Annual meeting of the Alumni of Yale College, to be followed by the oration and poem before the Phi Beta Kappa Society; orator, Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D., LL.D., (class of 1838,) of New-York City; poet, Rev. GEO. T. DOLE (class of 1838,) of Stockbridge, Mass.

Wednesday afternoon—Centennial oration and poem before the Society of the Brothers in Unity; orator, Right Rev. T. M. CLARK, D. D., D. C. L., Bishop of Rhode Island, (class of 1831;) poet, THEODORE BACON, (class of 1853,) of Rochester, N. Y.

Wednesday evening—Reception in honor of the Centennial of the Brothers in Unity, in the Street Art building.

Also, on Wednesday—Class meetings of the Classes of 1853, 1858, 1838, 1843, 1848, 1853, 1858 and 1865.

Thursday morning, July 23—Commencement, to be followed by the annual dinner of the Alumni.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Republican Presidential Campaign Club.

The Executive Committee of the Union Republican Presidential Campaign Club held a meeting at the office of Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, No. 84 Franklin-street, yesterday afternoon. Mr. ISAAC J. OLIVER, Chairman of the Committee, stated that, in consequence of the warm weather, it had been deemed advisable to call a meeting of the Executive Committee rather than issue a call for a meeting of the Club. It was also announced that a mass meeting for ratifying the nominees of the Chicago and the Syracuse Conventions would be held in Cooper Institute the second Wednesday in September. Gen. B. F. BUTLER had consented to be present and to address the meeting.

On motion of Mr. CHARLES SPENCER it was resolved that, in the judgment of the Committee, Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS was entitled by his legal abilities, by his firm support of Union Republican principles, and by the sympathy and aid which he has extended to the Republican Party, to the votes of Republican Senators in confirming him in the position of United States Attorney-General.

The Committee also heartily indorsed the nominations made by the Chicago and the Syracuse Conventions, and passed a resolution thanking the National Democratic Convention for their choice of candidates for President and Vice-President.

The Committee then adjourned.

A New Ladder for Fire Companies.

An exhibition of a new ladder was given on Saturday, before the Fire Commissioners, in front of the City Hall, the invention being that of O. F. BURTON, No. 233 Broadway. The apparatus consists mainly of two long ladders, fastened together near the middle in the form of the letter x, with the lower end of each ladder resting on a strong pair of large wheels. The extension, or reach, which couples the hind wheels to the forward part of the vehicle, consists of several sections of iron tubes from four to six inches in diameter, all of which are received into each other, or are drawn out as a telescope is adjusted, by lengthening or shortening the instrument. Every part is made doubly strong with iron bars and bolts. When the ladder is in transportation from place to place, the top ends are let down so as to rest on bolsters over both axletrees of the carriage. By the aid of cranks, pullies, wheels and a windlass, two men can set up the ladder in less than half a minute. Near the top of the x ladders there is a horizontal platform, on which several persons can stand, and which is designed particularly for the convenience of the firemen, when he desires to throw a stream of water into an upper window of a high building, thus enabling the man who handles the hose to direct the stream of water with far greater efficiency to any part of an upper room on fire, which could not be reached in the usual manner.

Another feature of this fire ladder consists of a strong iron swivel attached to the hind part of the vehicle, by means of which a strong ladder, sixty feet in length, can be set erect with wonderful facility, and turned around to the window of a building which may be on fire, thus furnishing a convenient and safe escape ladder. Every part of this apparatus seemed to be a valuable arrangement for the purposes intended.

Bricklayers' Strike.

A meeting of journeyman bricklayers took place yesterday at Millermna's Hall, corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street. It comprised the members of Society No. 4, of the National Union. No. 1 is at Brooklyn, No. 2 sits at Demilt Hall, corner Twentythird-street and Second-avenue, No. 3 at Williamsburg, Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, in distant cities, and No. 12 has a hall on the corner of First-avenue and First-street.

The meeting of No. 4 yesterday, was more for the purpose of mutual encouragement than for transaction of important business.

A determination was exhibited to hold out to the last for their terms of $4 50 a day and eight hours work, in lieu of the $5 for ten hours work formerly received. Subscriptions constantly come in from journeymen in other cities, with assurances that they will continue to subscribe until the point is gained. Eight thousand dollars have thus far been paid out to the three societies of this City, at the rate of $12 a week to each striker of Nos. 2 and 12, and $15 to those of No. 4. An operative is required to report each day that he is unemployed, in order to receive his day allowance, and if he works at all during the week, his wages are deducted from the weekly sum to which he would be entitled if without work for the entire six days.

There are now over eight hundred men at work in this City, and only about fifty drawing on the Society for funds. A number of journeymen have found employment in other cities. One hundred and fifty have gone to Philadelphia, about sixty to Baltimore, and many to Boston and suburban towns. It was asserted that many of the master masons are now employing hod-carriers and men totally unused to laying bricks, and that their work had often to be taken down and recommenced.

Meeting of Master Masons.

An adjourned meeting of this Society took place yesterday at No. 51 Liberty-street. Reports were rendered of additional owners who were willing to postpone the completion of contracts until matters were settled between the bricklayers and their employers. The latter seem still determined not to accede to the demands of journeymen for $4 50 a day for eight hours' work, and insist on paying the old price of $5 for ten hours' work. It was stated that Thompson & Walsh, Freeman Bloodgood, Thompson & Mickens, Spear, J. Laimbier, Hubner Bros., Platt & Dolinger, J. Sears, Hubner & Hind, Abraham Ackerson, Volk & Niblow, Mathias Bloodgood, Abraham Felter, Jacob Vix, Disbrow & Whitfield, Cornelius O'Reilly, Herdtfelten & Fincke, John Webber, and Messrs. Martin, Van Honton, Ould, Woolley, Schafer and Schiffer, were now employing men on the old terms, and that advertisements had been inserted in sixty different papers of other cities and towns, and that at least five hundred journeymen were expected in this City by next Saturday, who would also work at former rates. A resolution was passed that in future no work should be given to master plasterers who were now employing men at eight hours a day, and the meeting adjourned until Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board met at 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday, President COMAN in the chair. An ordinance authorizing the Comptroller to issue $40,000 worth of "market stock," the amount when raised to be applied to the building of a market in the Eighteenth Ward, was laid over. A resolution was adopted to divide the Twelfth Ward into more convenient election districts. The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board met at 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday, President MONAGHAN in the chair.

A resolution was adopted directing the Clerk of this Board to have prepared and submitted to this Board a statement of all resolutions and ordinances which have become laws by reason of their having been adopted by the old Board of Councilmen, for the year 1867, holding over up to the time of the recent decision of the Court of Appeals legislating them out of office, and declaring the newly-elected members of the Board entitled to their seats. A resolution was adopted requesting the Board of Aldermen to return to this Board all resolutions and ordinances now pending before it, or in the hands of its committees, purporting to have been adopted by the old Board of Councilmen. A resolution that suitable badges, maps, stationery, staves of office, &c., be furnished the members of this new Board was laid over. By resolutions the First and Eighth Wards were divided into more convenient election districts.

The Board then adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THWARTED BURGLARS.—Sunday morning about 1 o'clock, Mrs. CATHARINE MCNAMARA, living at No. 112 Clinton-place, descended to the street for fresh air, and being hidden by the coalbox from light, saw two men industriously at work endeavoring to force an entrance into the store of JOHN POPE, who occupies the ground floor of the house. One of the men was provided with false keys and the other was armed with a jimmey, and both were industriously at work when a passing cart frightened them from their task. A short time subsequently, a woman living at No. 116 Clinton-place drove two men on the roof of her house and called to Officer TRAVERS, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who was passing. The officer searching the neighborhood, found GEORGE H. GONZALES and WILLIAM H. BURD in the rear yard of No. 112 and arrested them. They were recognized by Mrs. MCNAMARA as the men she had seen at work on Mr. POPE's door, and they were therefore held for examination by Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKETS.—JOHN ROBINSON, of No. 156 East Twenty-fourth-street, appeared before Justice SHANDLEY yesterday and made complaint against HENRY TAYLOR, aged 30 years, a clerk and residing in Waverley place, accusing him of attempting to steal a gold watch and chain valued at $100. It appeared that the complainant was getting on a car in West-street, and felt some one tugging at his watch pocket, when he missed his watch, and, turning round, seized TAYLOR who stood near him with the watch in his hand. TAYLOR broke away from ROBINSON but was arrested by Officer REYNOLDS of the Third Ward Police. On being arraigned before the Magistrate TAYLOR was held for trial.... JOHN GOODWIN was rudely pushed aside as he stepped off a Hoboken ferry-boat, yesterday morning, by JOHN DUCKELARD and an unknown man, and at the same time discovered the loss of his silver watch. Suspecting DUCKELARD as the thief he attempted to arrest him, but the fellow ran off, and was finally secured by officer GRAHAM, of the Third Precinct, though the watch nor his confederate were not secured. Justice SHANDLEY committed the prisoner for trial.

A BUSY SABBATH.—PAUL BARZERSKI was arraigned yesterday before Justice MANSFIELD, at the Essex Market Police Court, upon two charges of larceny, both crimes being alleged to have been committed on Sunday. GEO. W. GREWING, of No. 220 Grand-street, averred the prisoner entered his cigar-store and, going behind the counter, abstracted $26 from a pocket-book lying on a shelf. GREWING was standing in the door, and turned round at the moment BARZERSKI came from behind the counter. He did not, however, suspect a robbery, and did not discover it until some time after BARZERSKI had left. The other charge was preferred by ADOLPHUS SILZDORF, who alleged that during Sunday the prisoner entered his room and stole $2 from his vest pocket. The accused was committed for examination.

GOOD NEWS FOR THIRSTY CATTLE.—Mr. BERGH, on behalf of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, calls attention to the fact that the Society has caused a large and commodious water trough to be erected at the northeast corner of Forty-second-street and Tenth-avenue, and urgently entreats all drovers and others having charge of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, &c., to suffer the thirsty creatures, which they conduct through that locality, in such vast numbers, to slake their intolerable thirst at it, during the intense heat of Summer. The trough alluded to is conveniently placed, and well adapted to the humane purpose for which it is constructed, and the Police and all other good citizens are requested to protect it from injury.

BETRAYAL OF TRUST.—Mr. EDWIN S. MELLEN, of No. 415 West Nineteenth-street, on the 27th ult. intrusted to CHARLES DE GRAFF two sealed envelopes containing $331 47, belonging to ALLEN & BLACK, contractors, with instructions to deliver them to JOHN FOSTER, of No. 357 South Second-street, Jersey City, the money being intended for paying the laborers at the dumping ground at the foot of Beach-street, North River. DE GRAFF, it is alleged, failed to obey these instructions, pocketed the funds and started out on a spree with another young man and two female companions. After the money was all spent, DE GRAFF returned to the City and was arrested. Justice HOGAN committed him for trial.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.—Officer GLYNN, of the Eighth Precinct, yesterday arrested MARY LAWTON and FREDERICK LAWTON, who are charged with stealing wearing apparel valued at $491 from ANNA HULL, of No. 181 Nassau-street, Brooklyn. The complainant was in this City on a visit, and it is alleged was in the company of the female prisoner when despoiled of her property. The prisoners were found in possession of pawn tickets for several of the stolen articles, and were committed for trial by Justice LEDWITH, of the Jefferson Market Police Court.

A NOVEL EXHIBITION.—Messrs. COUADEAU, BATAILLE & TALLEZ are about to place on exhibition, at No. 616 Broadway, models of the cities of New-York and Washington, of the Capitol at the latter place and of the Parliament House at London, all constructed of iron and wire. The model of New-York shows every street and square in the Metropolis, with fountains, reservoirs and rivers of real water, and with shipping afloat at the piers and in the bay. These works were completed only after years of hard labor, are wonderfully minute and exact, and will well repay any one who inspects them.

ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY.—A meeting of the stockholders of this Company took place yesterday at No. 95 Liberty-street. The following gentlemen were chosen as Directors for the ensuing year: W. S. Gurnee, Samuel D. Babcock, Wm. E. Dodge, R. P. Getty, S. M. Pettingill, A. S. Barnes and C. T. Harvey. The Inspectors of Election were SANFORD COBB, MOSES A. HOPPOCK and E. C. DELAVAN. An adjournment took place till Thursday at noon, when officers for the Company will be chosen.

A BATHER ROBBED.—MICHAEL MCMULLIN, of No. 3 Remsen-street, while bathing at the Battery baths yesterday, was robbed of his gold watch and $10 in money. EDWARD CANTLON, aged 14, was seen coming from MCMULLINS' dressing-room, and was arrested. Although the property was not found in his possession, Justice HOGAN held him for trial.

MINOR ITEMS.—MARTIN HORTMAN, aged 54, of No. 543 West Twenty-sixth-street, was prostrated by the heat in Tenth-street, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an insensible condition.... MARY ROMAIN, aged 30, of No. 289 Rivington-street, and a native of Germany, was knocked down by a horse and coupe on the corner of Chamber and Centre streets, and seriously injured. Taken home.... JAMES BAXTER died suddenly yesterday at No. 79 Washington-street.... A fire occurred yesterday in the stable of BANDICK and IVES, corner Eleventh-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, caused by boys' mischief, and resulted in a loss of $1,000; no insurance.... Officer JOHN MCGLORIE, of the Twenty-second Precinct, dropped his revolver yesterday while going on post, when the weapon was discharged and wounded him severely on the leg near the knee.... HENRY DE BORGER, a German, residing in Clinton, near Stanton-street, fell through the hatchway of No. 105 John-street yesterday, and died of his injuries while being carried to the Hospital. Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest.... SARAH SENNETT, aged 5 months, died suddenly yesterday at No. 251 Stanton-street.... THOS. HORAN, aged 33, was prostrated by the heat in First-avenue, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CITY MORTALITY.—The number of deaths in Brooklyn last week was 229, being 79 in excess of the number during the previous week. The reason for this extraordinary increase is very evident in the analysis of the wards. The badly or imperfectly sewered wards, and those which most abound in closely packed population, may be most easily discovered in the perusal of the returns from the wards, as follows: First Ward, 5 deaths; Second Ward, 3; Third Ward, 5; Fourth Ward, 9; Fifth Ward, 13; Sixth Ward, 23; Seventh Ward, 14; Eighth Ward, 8; Ninth Ward, 14; Tenth Ward, 23; Eleventh Ward, 10; Twelfth Ward, 27; Thirteenth Ward, 9; Fourteenth Ward, 12; Fifteenth Ward, 2; Sixteenth Ward, 30; Seventeenth Ward, 3; Eighteenth Ward, 3; Nineteenth Ward, 8; Twentieth Ward, 8. The children who died under ten years of age were 168 in number, many of them infants endeavoring to weather through their second Summer, no less than 39 being under two years of age, and 102 in their first year—a terrible mortality among infants. The principal diseases from which death resulted were: Consumption, 15; cholera infantum, 61; hydrocephalus, 10; marasmus, 7; convulsions, 13. The foregoing presents a fearful bill of mortality.

INSPECTOR FOLK AND THE NEW-YORK THIEVES.—On the affidavit of JESS. ALLEN, a noted New-York thief, Inspector FOLK and his son, WM. H. FOLK, have been notified to appear before Justice CORNWELL this morning to answer charges of assault and battery on the complainant at Coney Island on Sunday, in exposing him as a celebrated thief and pickpocket—a charge to which JESS. ALLEN pleaded guilty in presence of the immense multitude at Coney Island on the day in question. The citizens of Brooklyn do Inspector FOLK the credit of having done his duty on Sunday in the absence of any action on the part of the New-York Police, who, as they have a special steamboat squad, must have known of the presence of a large band of thieves on their way to Coney Island.

COMMISSIONERS FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—Mayor KALBFLEISCH, yesterday, sent a message to the Common Council propounding a series of pointed questions to the members of the various Street Improvement Commissions, with a view to bringing into harmony State legislation on the subject of street improvements. The message was ordered on file.

NEW-JERSEY.

INTOLERABLE NUISANCE.—For some months past a man known as "Gubby," or PATRICK LYNCH, has kept fourteen or fifteen pigs in a little piggery at his residence at Hudson City. The stench arising from the place became so unbearable that parties in the vicinity complained, a few weeks ago, of the nuisance. The case came before Judge ALDRIDGE, who let the man off on the condition that the piggery be removed, and no further offal be brought there from the slaughter-house. No abatement, however, occurred. On Sunday the stench was so great that Alderman STANTON, of the Board of Health, took cognizance of it, and a warrant has been issued for the arrest of the offending party for a violation of the city ordinance.

A GOOD IDEA.—Two Germans were found on Sunday, patrolling the streets of Hudson City in an inebriated condition. They were both arrested and brought before Judge ALDRIDGE yesterday morning, who, as a punishment, ordered that each be compelled to whitewash the City Prison for a day. The place is in a rather filthy condition, and the drunkards, sober enough to know this, and that the sentence was the reverse of a light one, loudly protested by declaring: "Mein Gott, we no understand ta pisiness."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.		Nos.	
17	White vs. Newton.	123	Broadway Bk. vs. Cutler et. al.
73	The People, &c., vs. Birdsall	124	Buckingham, &c., vs. Andrews et al.
100	Dolan vs. The Mayor, &c.	134	Meeklin et al. vs. Marsh et al.
120	Wagstaff et al. vs. Miller.		

Call No. 162, Hardenbergh vs. Ree.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Jones, J.

Motions will be heard at 12 M.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

During the Summer months no Court will be held on Saturday. Motions noticed for that day will be heard on Monday.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1473	Baylies vs. Stoveken.	1910	Wetzlar vs. Lehman.
1843	Schmidt vs. Trabert.	1911	Smith vs. Bock.
1921	Furlong vs. Hickox.	1912	Jones vs Penniston.
1893	Schmittler vs. Schunkler.	1913	Murphy vs. Dwyer.
1898	Baldwin vs. Rosenbey.	1914	Hammett vs. Davis.
1902	Schwartz vs. Bergman.	1915	Openheimer vs. Goldsmith.
1903	Cottenell vs. De Pol.	1917	Riley vs. Woolf.
1904	Collins vs. Hammond.	1916	Coone vs. Griffin.
1907	Hogg vs. Carey.	1922	Kaiser vs. Lipman.
1909	Waters vs. Perry.	1923	Gepert vs. Oatman.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 13.

By Judge Sutherland.

Durvee et al. vs. Stanley; order granted.

Heirsch et al. vs. Goldsmith et al.; motion denied without costs.

Friend et al. vs. Midas; motion denied without costs to either party.

Steinhausen vs. Steinhausen; memoranda for counsel.

Stiles et al. vs. Goldsmith et al.; motion denied without costs.

Bradley et al. vs. Goldsmith et al.; motion denied without costs.

Smith et al. vs. Mellen et al.; memoranda for counsel.

Wilson vs. Davis; order granted.

Cumming vs. Sentiss et al.; memoranda for counsel.

By Judge Ingraham.

Ferdinand Johr vs. Hesman Bungel; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 13.

By Judge Robertson.

James A. Brown vs. Eibe Cordts; the motion to substitute denied, and the application to set aside the settlement denied with $7 costs, with privilege of renewing on new papers. (See mem. with Clerk at Chambers.)

Livingston Satterlee vs. Ulric De Coma; order for stay of proceedings on giving bond in four days, with two sureties to justify, as in case of appeal from judgment, in penalty of $4,000, conditioned to pay all damages which plaintiff may sustain by reason of appeal if order is affirmed; otherwise motion denied with $7 costs.

Gustave A. Tredickar vs. The Knickbocker Life Insurance Company; order granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 13, 1868

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R..	113¾	300	Mariposa Pf.	9½
1,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, new	108⅜	49	U. S. Ex. Co.	47½
11,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67	108⅞	100	N. Y. Cen..	133⅞
27,500	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, 3d series....s3	108⅜	100	do	134
5,000	do	108⅜	100	Erie R.	69⅛
3,000	Brook. 6s. W. L..	94	100	do......2d call	69⅛
5,000	Vir. St. 6's..x-c.	57¾	400	Reading R	95⅛
3,000	Ga. St. 6s	84	600	do	95⅛
30,000	Tenn. St. 6s.x-c.	71⅛	200	do.........s10	95
30,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new. bet. call	70⅛	300	do......2d call	95
13,000	do....2d call	70⅛	300	M. S. & N. I	91⅛
155,000	do	70	100	do	91⅛
20,500	N. C. St. 6s.. x-c.	76	5	Panama R.	330
46,000	do	75⅛	20	Illinois Cen.	158⅛
5,000	Missouri St. 6s.	91⅛	400	Cleve. & Pitts.	86⅞
1,000	M. 6s, H. & St. J. issue	91⅛	500	Bos. Hart. & Erie, bet. call	16
8,000	Del., L. & W. 1st	99	250	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	81⅛
3,000	Del. L. & W. 2d.	99½	40	do	81⅛
7,000	G. W. 2d M.	76	300	do......2d call	81⅛
5,000	Mor. & Es. 1st M.	100	80	Clev., P. & Ash. R.	101
5,000	Chi. & Al., 1st M.	101	100	Chic. R.I. & P.	108⅛
10,000	M. & St. P. 1st, Iowa div.	90	200	Mil. & St. P.	67⅞
1,000	L. Dock Bds.	98	100	do	68
15	Cent. National	106⅛	200	do......2d call	67⅛
20	B. & B. Assoc'tion.	106	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79⅞
			10	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	69
			33	do	69⅞
			17	do	70
			100	P. F. W. & C.	108
			100	do	108⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$48,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R...	113⅜	20,000	Tenn. 6s, new	69⅞
17,500	U. S. 6s. '81, C...	113⅜	20,000	do	70
68,000	do	113⅛	5,000	do	70⅛
400	do......Small	113⅛	30,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c. bet. call	71⅛
50,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65	111⅛	100	West. U. Tel	34⅜
5,700	U. S. 5-20s. C., '65 New	108⅜	100	Cum. Coal......Pf	34⅛
12,800	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67	108⅞	100	Mar. Pref.	9½
25,000	do..........b3	108⅞	100	U. S. Ex	47½
140,000	do	108⅞	100	Erie R.	69⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '64	110⅛	100	Reading R.	94⅞
10,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, 2d series	108⅜	300	do..........b15	94⅞
5,500	do......Small	108⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts	86
8,000	do 3d Series..	108⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf	81⅛
5,000	do......Small	108⅜	200	do	81⅛
6,000	N. Car. 6s. new.	75⅛	20	do	81⅛
14,000	Missouri 6s	91⅛	100	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	69⅞
			200	O. & M. R.	29⅛
			300	Bost., Hart. & E.	16⅛
			42	Rome & Wat'n.	110

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

50	U. S. Ex	48¾	200	P., Ft. W. & C. ex-d	108
400	West. U. Te	34⅜	100	do..........c	107⅞
500	N. Y. Cent	133⅞	100	do..........b10	108
600	Erie R.	68⅞	200	Clev. & P.	86½
1100	do..........b3	69	200	Chic. R. I. & P.	107⅞
1200	Reading R.	95⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. R.	78⅞
200	Mil. & St. P.	67⅜	100	do	78⅞
100	do	67⅞	400	Chic. & N. W. P.	81
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79½	100	do..........b10	81
600	M. S. & N. I.	91	200	do	81½

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Pacific Mail	101	200	M. S. & N. I.	90⅞
100	Mer. U. Ex.	24½	200	do	91
100	West. U. Tel......c	34⅞	100	do..........b10	91
100	N. Y. Cen. R......c	133⅞	100	do..........c	91⅞
400	Erie R.	69	200	Clev. & Pitts	86
600	Reading R......s3	94⅝	400	do	85⅞
800	do..........b3	94⅝	200	Cl. & Tol	103¼
200	do..........s5	94⅞	200	do..........s3	103
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79⅞	500	Chi. & N. W. R.	78⅞
100	do	79⅞	100	do	78⅞
100	P., Ft. W. & C. ex-d	107⅝	100	do..........c	79
100	Ohio & M. R.	29⅛	300	C. & N. W. Pf	81
100	Chi. R. I. & P.	107⅞	500	do..........s10	81

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

50	Adams Ex	58⅝	400	Reading R......s3	94⅞
100	W. U. Tel	34⅞	100	O. & Miss. R.	29⅛
100	N. Y. Cen	134⅛	100	M. S. & N. I.	91⅛
1200	do	134	100	Chi. R. I. & P.	107⅞
600	do	133⅞	300	Chi. & N. W.	79⅞
200	Erie R.	69	100	Ch. & N. W. Pf.	81
800	do	68⅞	100	Mariposa Pr......b60	9½

MONDAY, July 13—P. M.

There was a further advance in the sale of Gold to-day, to 141⅜@⅛@⅜@⅛@⅜ ℔ cent. The extreme rate, 141⅜ ℔ cent. was quoted at 3 o'clock. The continued Export demand and the scarcity of large Coin influence the present firmness of the market, but in addition to these influences there is a strong bullish interest in the Gold Room, operating with apparent confidence, for a still further advance. The Gold for Cash delivery is not scarce, and the speculators for the rise are paying 3@4 ℔ cent. interest for carrying over their balances. The exporters of Gold are paying from ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. premium for $20 pieces, known as double eagles. The standard drawers of Exchange are charging 110⅜ ℔ cent. on London 60 day Bills, and 110⅞ short sight Bills. The market for Money to-day is easy at 3@4 ℔ cent. on Government collateral, and almost the same on Gold, while the Brokers in the Railway market, are paying, as the rule of the street, 5 ℔ cent., with exceptions in favor of first-class firms at 4 ℔ cent. Some of the Money lenders prefer to accept 3@4 ℔ cent. on the Public Funds, rather than undergo the trouble of examining and verifying the Certificates of Railway Stocks, since the recent forgeries. But this feeling will doubtless soon pass away. The extent of the fraud referred to has been greatly exaggerated, and the facts transpiring to-day that only 1,200 shares in all of forged or altered Certificates have appeared on the Street, and that the principal forger prepared himself about the close of June with $65,000 in Gold, confirm, in a measure, the theory that the rogues decamped on the first alarm of probable detection, before one-half their contemplated mischief had been accomplished.

The Public Funds were steady in prices, but very inactive in the amount of business done. During the past week a very considerable *short* interest is believed to have been made in the 5-20s of 1867 and some other descriptions, and this has been favored since by efforts on the part of the bearish sellers to keep the market down by offers to sell small parcels upon a comparatively dull demand. The 1867s closed to-day 108⅞, the 1862s 113¼ ℔ cent. The State Bonds were firm on Tennessees and North Carolinas, steady on Missouris and dull on Virginias.

The Railway Share market was again made to feel the adverse influence of the frauds of last week's discovery, but rather in the dullness of speculation than in the confidence shown by the sellers for a further decline in prices. The New-York and Western Roads were supported at about the figures of Saturday night; Philadelphia and Reading was ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. lower, and among the Miscellaneous Shares Pacific Mail was partially higher.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	107⅝	107⅞	Virginia 6s	57⅛	57⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113¼	113¼	Missouri	91⅛	91⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅝	108⅝	Northwest	78⅝	78⅝
N. Y. Central	133⅞	134	N. West Pref	80⅞	81⅛
Erie	68⅞	68⅞	Rock Island	107⅞	107⅞
Hudson	138⅛	138⅛	Fort Wayne	107⅞	107⅞
Reading	95⅛	94⅞	W. U. Telegraph	34⅞	34⅞
Mich. Southern	91	91⅛	St. Paul Pref	79⅛	79⅛
Ohio and Miss.	29	29⅛	St. Paul Com.	67⅞	68⅜
Pittsburgh	86⅛	85⅞	Pacific Mail	100⅛	101
Toledo	103⅛	103	American Gold	141⅛	141⅜
Tenn 6s. new	70⅛	70⅛	Bills on London	110⅞	110⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of the day:

6 ℔ cent. reg. 1881	113⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅞
100 & 1,000, 1881	112⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	108⅞
5-20 reg., 1862	109	5 ℔ ct. coup.. 1871	122
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	113⅛	End. coup., 1871	122
5-20 reg., 1864	109	10-40 reg.	107⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	111⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	107⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	111⅛	7 3-10 2d series	108⅜
5-20 cou., 1865, new is	108⅛	7 3-10 3d series	108⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L	108	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1878	92⅛
N. Y. coup. B'y Loan	108	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1883	92⅛
N. Y. 7 ℔ c. Canal, 1870	102	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex c.	71⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1872	101	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. n. bds	70⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1873	101	Virginia 6s., ex c.	57⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1874	101	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	75⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1875	101	N. C. 6s. new bonds	74⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal, 1877	102	Missouri 6s	91⅛
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1878	101	Mo. 6s H. & St. Jo. iss.	91⅛
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1874	98	California 7s	130⅛
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1875	95	California 7s. large bds	130
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal, 1876	94	Rhode Island 6s	100
Indiana 5 ℔ c.	95		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Ocean	105⅛
Manhattan	145	American Exchange	121
Merchants'	119	Chatham	124
Mechanics'	126	Continental	103
Union	118	Importers' & Trad's	124
America	145	Park	150
City	200	Central National	106⅛
Phenix	108	First National	207
Butchers' & Drovers'	135	Fourth National	105
Leather Manuf's	175	Ninth National	107⅛
State of New-York	118	Oriental Bank	130
Commerce	123		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95	Tol. & W. 2d Mort	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	94	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	72
Erie 1st M.. Ex	103	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76
Erie 7s. 3d ind.. 1883	97	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	72
Erie 7s. 4th ind.. 1880	93	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s. 5th ind.. 1888	89	Chi & R. I. 1st M.	99
Buff., N.Y. & Erie 1st '77	92	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 1st St., '69-70	103	Morris & Essex 2d M.	88⅝
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	103⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M., '75	99	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	101
Harlem 1st M.	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	108¾
Mich. C. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	112⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	90
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M.	109⅛	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	93
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	101⅛	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	90
Ill. Cent. 7 ℔ ct. 1875	120	Cleve. & P. Con. S. F.	92
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	Chi. & Alton Inc.	93
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	86	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	72
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	81	Ohio & Miss. Con.	86⅞
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	100	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	91	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	89
Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M.	96	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	93
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	99	Chic. & Gt. E. 1st M.	79
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	99	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97

The following is a comparative statement of the business of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the month of June, 1868:

Acres construction lands sold	15,556 for	$147,169
Acres interest fund lands sold	120 for	1,644
Acres free lands sold	1,819 for	25,226
Total sales during the month of June, 1868	17,495 for	$174,039
To which add town lot sales		1,230
Total of all	17,495 for	$175,269
Cash collected in in June		220,507

Freight	$338,486	Rent of road	$4,000
Passengers	124,174	Other sources	70,000
Mails	6,358		

Total receipts in month of June, 1868	$543,018
Total receipts in month of June, 1867	496,257
Increase	$46,761

There was something of an excitement in the Gold Room this afternoon on the question of excluding business in the Room after the 15th inst. by powers of attorney. A large number of the members of the Gold Room are active Brokers on the Street in the Public Funds, or in Stocks or Foreign Exchange; some of them in all three departments. Heretofore the convenient practice has been that their Gold business could be done *per procuration*—that is, by deputing one of their young men, or some other party, under a power of attorney, to act for them. About ten days ago the question of excluding this practice, so as to force all the non-attending members to pay brokerage to the attending members of the Room, was suddenly sprung and carried, to take effect after the 15th inst. This afternoon a reconsideration was moved, and, after a discussion almost equaling in fervor the heat of the weather, the whole subject was postponed until the 1st of January, 1869.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $3,935,474 22; payments, $3,213,025 36; balance, $84,033,192 65. The receipts include for Customs, $287,000; for Gold Notes, $385,000.

The Norwich *Advertiser* says that "WILLIAM D. BISHOP, President of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, several of the Directors of that and of the Shore Line Road, with CORNELIUS VANDERBILT's son-in-law, and other gentlemen, paid a visit to New-London on Tuesday afternoon, in a special train, for the purpose of examining the Shore Line Road, with a view to buying it and consolidating it with the New-York and New-Haven Road. Among the projects which they have in mind is a double track railroad from New-York to Bangor, Me., *via* New-York, New-Haven, Shore Line, New-London and Northern Railroads," &c.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, for June, were $165,000 in gold, against $121,702 for the same month last year. Nearly 200 miles of road are now open for business.

Income Tax on United States Stocks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why do you not enlighten your readers relatively to the tax on United States bonds. It is generally supposed the Government is not paid anything at all, while on the contrary, they are subject to the same 5 per cent. as any other income, and the only difference is they are not taxable for City or State purposes. For instance, if a man is worth $100,000 and it is invested in the same amount of Government 6 per cent. bonds, he will receive $6,000 a year, on which the Government exacts $300. I am not certain if they do not exact also upon the premium received for the gold; say at 4 per cent. it would be $8,400 on which he would have to pay $420.* It is generally believed, however, he goes scot free, and this notice should be explained away.

EXPLANATION.

* This is the mode of assessing the Income tax—TIMES.

The Rockford Road.

From the Rock Island Union.

The Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railway has been permanently located to Cleveland, on the Rock River, and about sixteen miles east of Rock Island. The contract for building the road has been given to W. M. IRVING & Co. From Rockford to Sterling the grading is finished; between the latter place and Cleveland the grading has been sub-let in sections of one mile each, and work will commence next Monday, the 13th inst. Mr. J. E. ABBOTT, one of the working Directors of the road, was in the city yesterday, endeavoring to procure hands for the job. He wanted to get at least five hundred men. He expects to hire a large number of Swedes who have recently arrived in this country, a number of whom are now at Moline. Mr. ABBOTT informed us that it is expected that the road, as far as located, will be completed within ninety days. The ties, 85,000, are already under contract, and will be delivered at Fulton on or about the 15th of next month. The iron for forty-five miles of the road is already purchased and will soon arrive. This looks like business. We are glad to feel that this road now assumes a shape that makes its completion altogether certain. It passes through one of the most fertile and beautiful portions of the State. If the road is built to Rock Island, as it undoubtedly will be, we are informed that by connecting with the Northwestern at Sterling, it will make the distance to Chicago twenty miles shorter than by any other route, and lessen the distance to Racine eighteen miles. Considering its directness, and its being the shortest road and a competing line to Chicago, and that it passes through inexhaustible beds of coal, it will be one of the most important of all the roads connecting here. With the Peoria Road completed, the Coal Valley Road, with its two or more trains per day, and this one added, all bringing coal to this market together, with an immense amount of freight to be handled and the great centre of travel, Rock Island will be made what nature designed she should be, one of the largest cities on the Mississippi.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Hammond-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 4th-st., 25.10x116	$8,000
Kingsbridge road, e. s., 48 ft. s. of New-York Juvenile Asylum	1,300
Kingsbridge road, 75 ft. n. of 175th-st., 48x100	2,200
Water-st., No. 670	6,500
15th-st., n. s., 193.7 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.3	nom.
26th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 1st-av., 50x98.9	6,000
45th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	50,000
57th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x100.5	24,000
58th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x100.5	12,000
64th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x100.4	10,000
68th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	8,650
73d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x102.2	2,800
76th-st., n. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x102.2½	500
91st-st. and 2d-av., centre line of block	19,000
104th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.11	1,900
124th-st., s. s., 297 ft. w. of 3d-av., 21.4x100.11	10,000
128th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 26.6¼x101.8	100
128th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 26.6¼x101.8	100
4th-av., s. e. cor. 20th-st., 26.6x80	28,000

Leases.

Broome-st., n. e. cor. Cannon-st., 25x75, 5 years, per year	$775
7th-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 59th-st., 50x75, 5 years, per year	8,000

KING'S COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., n. s., 147.10 ft. w. of 4th-av., 100x400	$20,000
Bergen-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 4th-av., 28.10x30.5x9.9; Wyckoff-st., n. s., 128.4 ft. e. of 4th-av., 147.5¼x155.3x48.8	1,877
Broadway, s. s., 29.3 ft. e. of McDonough-st., 70.1x35.1	1,500
Butler-st., s. s., 258.5 ft. w. of 6th-av., 100x300	19,500
Catharine-st., s. s., 75 ft. s. of Devoe-st., 25x100	500
Dean-st., s. w. s., 175 ft. e. of 4th-av., 57.11x180.8x171.2; Bergen-st., s. w. s., 128.4 ft. s. of 4th-av., 17.4x55.4x52.6	3,370
Debevoise-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100	$3,000
Degraw and Hoyt sts., n. w. corner, 20x100	1,500
Hickory-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 50x100	1,300
Houston-st., w. s., 440 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 2½x100	125
Juage st., e. s., 88.6 ft. n. of Powers-st., 25x105.4	600
Lorrimer and Richardson sts., n. e. corner, 25x66.8x—x52	40
Marion-st. and Patchen-av., n. e. corner, 50x200	6,200
Marion-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 75x200	2,650
Monroe-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 100x100	2,300
Smith-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Frost-st., 100x40.6x102.4x18.4	1,900
Taylor-st., n. s., 135 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 20x100	10,500
Taylor-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of Wythe-av., house and lot, 20x100	12,000
Taylor-st., n. s., 195 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 20x100	11,000
South 1st-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x77	1,050
South 1st-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., 100x77	1,050
10th-st., s. s., 210 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100	800
21st-st., n. e. s., 200 ft. from 5th-av., 25x100	750
Atlantic-av., n. s., 166 ft. w. of Utica-av., 99.1½x110	2,250
Central-av., and Elm-st., n. e. corner, 175x100	7,000
Clermont-av., e. s., 551.6 ft. s. of Greene-av., house and lot, 20x100	9,500
DeKalb-av., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 131x26.9x123.6x25	2,300
DeKalb-av., s. s., 325 ft. w. of Reid-av., 25x100	1,250
Franklin-av., w. s., 20 ft. w. of Madison-st., 20x80.8	6,500
Harrison-av. and Heyward-st., easterly cor., 25x80	1,080
Myrtle-av., s. s., 101.4 ft. e. of Yates-av., 20.2x100	3,000
Park-av., n. e. s., 55.10 ft. s. e. of Adelphi-st., 17.10x80.8	4,550
Sheffield-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of North Carolina-av., 157.6x100	2,040
7th-av. and Carroll-st., westerly cor., 126.4x77.11x—x99.6	7,500
9th-av. and 14th-st., s. w. cor., 1,243.7x164.10x—x194.9, lots Nos. 99 to 104 inclusive	65,000

Leases Recorded.

Flushing-av., No. 58, 1st floor, &c., 2 10-12 years, per year	$384

Flatbush.

Diamond-st., s. s., 1,098.4 ft. e. of Main-st., 100x187	$4,000
Diamond-st., w. s., 275 ft. n. of Nassau-av., 5 x100	1,300
Webster-st., n. s., 154 ft. w. of Hudson-av., 10 x60 x100x160x100x20x120	2,450

Gravesend.

2d Wood road, w. s., adj. Eliza Schoonmaker's, 2¼ acres	$983

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenburg.

F-st. and the av., s. w. cor., (Irvington,) 50x100	$4,150

Morrisania.

Lexington-st., n. s., East Morrisania, lot No. 191, Margt. Byrne's, 74x129x105x125	$1,000

West Farms.

Orchard-av., s. s., East Tremont, lot No. 285, J. G. McNair's, 44x225	$400

Yonkers.

Ravine-av., w. s., lot No. 55, s. s. of Blackwell's estate, 50 ft. front	$3,800
Woodworth-av., w., lot of S. B. Jenning's prop., 50x100	875

NEW-JERSEY.

Belleville.

Bloomfield to Belleville road, Geo. F. Dodd's, 60 x	$1,500
Bloomfield to Belleville road, Geo. M. Weeks', about 36 acres	7,000
Bloomfield to Belleville road, Geo. M. Weeks', 600x—	1,500

Milburn.

Church-st., s. s., J. D. Condit's prop., 145x200	$2,200

Montclair.

Telegraph road, e. s., J. Kiersted, Jr., property, 11 acres	$3,200
Orange to Montclair road, A. Robert's property, about 1 acre	3,000

Newark.

West Bank-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Newtown-st., 50x100	$1,000
Somerset-st., s. s., 125 ft. from Spruce-st., 60x95	900
Parkhurst-st., n. s., 110 ft. from South Broad-st., 25x100	5,000
River-st., e. s., L. Dayton's, extending to Morris Canal line, 75 ft. front	5,000

Jersey City.

Coles-st., w. s., 62.6 ft. n. of Pavonia-av., 12.6x50	$4,300
Erie and North 6th sts., s. e. corner, 100x100	6,000
Monmouth and South 4th sts., n. w. cor., 12.6x50	2,800
Prospect-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of North 4th-st., 25x100	2,300
South 1st-st., n. s., 16 ft. e. of Coles-st., 16x50	9,000

Hudson City.

Hudson-av., w. s., lot No. 83, Thos. Curtis' premises, 25x100	$1,500
5th-st., s. w. s., 450 ft. from West St. Paul's-av., 100x105x100x89; 6th-st., s. e. s., 400 ft. from West St. Paul's-av., 172x155; 6th-st. and Meadow-st., northerly corner, 67x68	9,200

Harrison.

Davis-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 4th-st., 100x100	$1,500

Bayonne.

Avenue V, 500 ft. from 2d-st., 236.6x500	$16,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 13, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	50	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	6,553	Malt, bushels	3,760
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	3,130
Cornmeal, bbls	371	Pork, bbls	615
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	....
Wheat, bushels	59,410	Lard, pkgs	2
Corn, bushels	138,307	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	....
Oats, bushels	14,400	Petroleum, bbls	2,942

ASHES—Have been sparingly purchased at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots and $9 25@$9 37½ for Pearls ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand has been moderate, mainly for Rio, at former prices, including Java at 22½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@16½c.; Rio, 8½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15c., all in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in very moderate demand today at a slight decline in prices, Middling Upland closing at 32c. ℔ lb., on sales of some 2,100 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	26½	27	27¼@27½
Good Ordinary	28	28¼	28½@29
Low Middling	30½	30¾	31 @31¼
Middling	32	32¼	32½@32¾
Good Middling	33	33¼	33½@33¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	4,567
Receipts preceding week	4,829
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	373,242
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	598,964
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	546
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	215,865
Exports since Sept. 1	369,156
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	58,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,170,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,842,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,331,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,682,500
Exports same time 1866-7	1,481,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	100,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	180,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited request at a further reduction of 5c.@15c. ℔ bbl., the market closing quite heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,100 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 60@$7 25; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $7 90@$8 75; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $8 75@$9 90, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $8 50@$9 40 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 60@$7 25
Extra State	7 95@ 9 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 90@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 50@ 9 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 45@13 50
Extra Genesee	9 90@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 50@16 00

Southern Flour continues dull at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 270 bbls., at $8 40@$10 for very poor to fair, and $10@$15 75 for fair to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour is quiet and declining; sales have been reported of 350 sacks at $10 10@$12 50 for extras ℔ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues inactive at $7 50@$9 80 for inferior to choice ℔ bbl.; sales, 240 bbls. Corn Meal is in limited request at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 60@$5 90 for Western, $5 80 for Brooklyn, $5 85 for Marsh's Caloric, $5 25 for City, and $6 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been dull, lower and irregular to-day. Sales have been confined to 15,000 bushels, including choice Canada Club, in bond, at $2 07; No. 2 Spring (small lots) at $1 90@$1 95; choice new Amber Southern at $2 50; inferior to fair new Red do. at $2 25@$2 38; and White California at $2 60 ℔ bushel. Corn has been more sought after, partly for export, at firm prices for sound, and irregular figures for unsound. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 134,000 bushels at $1 06@$1 11 for poor to choice New Mixed Western afloat; $1 02@$1 04 for unsound do., in store; $1 12 for sound old do., in store; $1 12 for Western Yellow, and $1 12@$1 14 for Western White, ℔ bushel. Nothing new in Rye, Barley or Malt. Oats opened with rather more activity at a trifle firmer prices, but closed very tamely; sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 bushels Western at 84c.@84½c. in store, and 86c. afloat, ℔ bushel. The Albany *Argus* gives the annexed list of grain boats as having passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours ending 10 A. M., July 11, 1868: Wm. Stimson, Oswego, corn; Old Oswego, Oswego, corn; D. R. Williams, Buffalo, corn; J. L. Breyfogle, Buffalo, wheat; Chas. E. Page, Buffalo, corn; Nelson Warren, Buffalo, corn; Casseus, Oswego, corn; R. C. Walrath, Buffalo, corn; J. W. Tucker, Oswego, corn; D. G. Foot, Oswego, corn; L. H. Gibbs, Buffalo, wheat; Ogdensburg, Oswego, corn; Hattie Eliza, Oswego, wheat; E. J. Vickery, Oswego, wheat; L. J. W. Stark, Buffalo, corn; Flora Teeter, Buffalo, wheat; J. Awery, Oswego, wheat; E. C. Willard, Buffalo, corn; C. A. Walrath, Buffalo, wheat; Lyman Odell, Buffalo, corn.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, July 13, 1868.

Wheat, bushels	592,919	Barley, bushels	575
Corn, bushels	1,460,412	Malt, bushels	57,138
Oats, bushels	780,825	Peas, bushels	60,708
Rye, bushels	28,891		

HAY—North River Bale has been in moderate demand at 65c.@70c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 25 for poor to choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw continues quiet at 70c.@95c. for short and long ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue dull and heavy, including American at 10c.@40c. for new; older growths, 5c.@20c., and Foreign at 20c.@35c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 20c.@25c.; choice to fancy, 30c.@35c. Eastern, prime to choice, 25c.@30c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 20c.@30c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@15c. Foreign—Bavarians, 25c.@35c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been very quiet, including Porto Rico at 47½c.@70c.; Cuba at 30c.@53c.; English Islands at 54c.@55c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 43c.@45c. ℔ gallon; Crude at $4@$4 25; Resin at $2 75@$8 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$3 62½; Pitch at $3 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive including Crude Whale at 82c.@83c.; Bleached Whale at 87½c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$1 95; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 45; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at 98c.@$1 05; Olive, $2 31@$2 37 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in rather slack demand and heavy at 17c.@17½c. for Crude in bulk; 22½c.@22¾c. for do. in bbls.; 31½c.@35½c. for Refined, in bond, and 37c.@38½c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—New Mess Pork has been more active and firmer, but closes tamely and less buoyantly. Other kinds have been lightly dealt in at about former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,250 bbls., in lots, at $28 66@$28 87, closing at $28 75, regular, for New Western Mess; $28 25@$28 50 for old Mess; $24@$24 50 for Prime Mess; $27@$27 25 for thin Mess, and $22@$23 75 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good demand and firm. Sales equal to 260 pkgs. at 16½c.@17½c. for Hams, and 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders; also 19c.@20½c. for bagged Hams, ℔ lb. Bacon is quiet but steady; 50 boxes Short Clear on private terms. Lard has been very firm on a moderate demand; sales have been reported since our last of 580 tcs. and bbls. at 17½c.@18½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 18c.@18½c. for prime steam, ℔ lb.; also, 2,000 tcs. prime steam, seller and buyer, September, at 17½c.@18c. ℔ lb. Beef is inactive at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 150 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams rule quite dull at $25@$35 for State and Western ℔ bbl. Butter and Cheese have been in fair demand. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ℔ lb.	30	@35
Pennsylvania, ℔ lb., fresh pails	30	@35
State, firkins, ℔ lb.	34	@36
State, half-firkin, tubs, ℔ lb.	31	@35
Welsh tubs, ℔ lb.	30	@33
Western Reserve, tubs, ℔ lb.	26	@28
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ℔ lb.	25	@27
Western Reserve, firkins, ℔ lb.	27	@29
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ℔ lb.	25	@27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb.	14½	@15½
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ℔ lb.	11	@13½
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb.	14	@14½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb.	9	@12
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	6	@ 9

SUGARS—Have been moderately dealt in at drooping rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 870 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11½c.@13½c., and 425 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at from 14c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 75,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12c.; 45,000 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@19½c., and 32,500 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@11c.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 65,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 5½d. ℔ bushel. Market otherwise inactive.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & Co., Auctioneers.

ONE THOUSAND CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—A. S. RICHARDS & CO. will sell at their salesrooms, No. 7 College-place, between Murray and Barclay sts., WEDNESDAY, July 15, at 10½ o'clock, a great variety of seasonable goods. Auction sales every Wednesday morning during the year, always by catalogue.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS AT WEST ELIZABETH, NEW-JERSEY.

ALLEN & BROWN will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 14, on the premises, over 800 city lots. Sale to commence at 12½ o'clock precisely.

This property offered for sale is in one of the most desirable localities in Elizabeth, N. J., directly at West Elizabeth Station, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, and within Thirty-five minutes' ride of New-York City. A person at Trinity Church can be landed in Elizabeth in less time than he can reach Thirtieth-st., besides avoiding the annoyance and discomforts of street cars and omnibuses, and at less expense.

The property is finely situated in a beautiful and salubrious region, with a magnificent view of the surrounding country, and giving all the advantages of rural residence with close proximity to the great business centre of America.

Elizabeth is a charming city of nearly 40,000 inhabitants, with abundant schools, churches and other public institutions, with wide and well paved streets, well shaded, and in its resident portions the private dwellings evince the good taste and liberality of its citizens.

The lots offered are ready for occupation, and can be built upon at once. The locality where they are situated is not a new "town" on paper, and requiring all expense of streets and other improvements, but is in the midst of an old and finely settled community. The railroad borders the property, and the station is within five minutes' walk of the most distant lot. The superiority of real estate in New-Jersey in being exempted from heavy taxation does not require explanation.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain. Parties desiring to attend the sale will be furnished with free tickets to and from the property on the special train leaving the foot of Liberty-st., at 11 o'clock A. M., on July 14.

Maps and particulars at the office of the Auctioneer No. 96 Broadway, or of B. WOODRUFF & SON, Elizabeth.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION OF SALE, AT DUNELLEN.

Encouraged by the great success of the first sale, the N. J. Land Improvement Co. offers at public sale, 1,000 BUILDING LOTS AT DUNELLEN, FORMERLY NEWMARKET, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, one hour and a quarter from New-York.

LEWIS E. WOOD, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, commencing at 12, noon, on the grounds, 1,000 valuable lots, situated as above.

These lots are located at the new town of Dunellen, 2¾ miles west of Plainfield, and are remarkable for the beauty and healthfulness of location.

The soil is sandy loam, very dry, and yet rich and productive. Washington Rock, celebrated in Revolutionary history, is only two miles distant. To persons of moderate means, seeking a home in the country, this place offers rare attractions.

AN EXTRA TRAIN will leave New-York, foot of Liberty-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M. on the day of sale, returning after the sale.

Free tickets, to a limited extent, can be obtained at the office of Central N. J. Land Improvement Co., No. 103 Liberty-st., on the day previous to the sale. Terms of sale will be 10 per cent., cash, on the day of sale; 30 per cent. more in 30 days: the balance can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

A. D. HOPE, General Agent.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, July 15 and 16, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., unclaimed baggage, by order of Adams Express Company.

ALSO,

By order of the Harnden Express Company, about 300 packages, parcels, &c., of unclaimed baggage. Also, by order National Express Company, about 200 packages, &c., unclaimed baggage.

Also, at 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, for account of whom it may concern, mahogany-frame billiard table, with balls, cues, counters, &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker—Office and Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction on TUESDAY, July 14, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., an assortment of elegant household furniture, removed to the salesroom for convenience of sale, consisting in part of Brussels and ingrain carpets, pier and mantle mirrors, parlor suites, side-boards, extension tables, buffets, card tables, centre tables, black walnut chamber suites, bookcases, dining chairs, &c. Also, office furniture, desks, stools, &c., &c.

BY ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL BY auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 203 East 82d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., genteel household furniture, consisting as follows: Parlor and chamber suites in black walnut and mahogany, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mantel mirrors, etageres, bookcases, hair and husk mattresses, bedding, crockery, and a general assortment of kitchen furniture, &c. Also, about 300 volumes of book shelves, &c.

W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

L. M. HOFFMAN'S SON & CO. WILL sell, on WEDNESDAY, July 15, 1868, at 11 A. M., at No. 111 Pearl-st., New-York, the following condemned supplies, viz.:

149 barrels ROASTED and GROUND COFFEE, adulterated with non-deleterious substances.

By order of C. L. KILBURN,
Bvt.-Brig.-Gen., A. C. G. S., U. S. A.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1868.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesroom 101 Liberty-st.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, second-hand furniture, &c., removed for convenience of sale. Also, part assignee's stock of genteel household furniture, desks, fancy goods, &c. Catalogues at sale.

SACKETT, BELCHER & CO.—THE REmaining assets and book accounts of said firm will be sold by LAWRENCE & STRATTON, at public auction, at No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, on the 15th of July, 1868, at 12 M., including certain lands in Texas. For further information call as above.

FURNITURE.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.

Great bargains are now offering to close out the Spring stock for the next ten days.

Over $800,000 worth of Carpets and Furniture reduced 25 to 33 per cent., at the most extensive establishment in the United States.

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LITTLE'S HARDWARE.—CUTLERY, edge, coopers' and carpenters' tools, agricultural and horticultural implements, &c.; adapted for commission, city, country and consuming trade. No. 59 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts., east of Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LOTTERY OF LIFE. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Charles Fisher, Edw. Lamb, T. J. Rind, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss M. Barrett, Miss F. Carman and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING. Characters by Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, M. Rankin, J. C. Williamson, G. F. Browne, H. Ryner, H. Murdoch, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Amelia Harris and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE GRAND DUCHESS. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
PANTOMIMES, BALLETS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, ACROBATS, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

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No. 845 Broadway.
THE GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING OF "THE NEW REPUBLIC." By Ferd. Pauwels.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. WILSON reported from the Military Committee the bill providing for the sale of a portion of the Fort Leavenworth reservation, which was agreed to. The House amendments to the Tax bill were received and a Committee of Conference appointed. The bill authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi River, at St. Louis, was passed. The bill providing for the protection of the rights of American citizens abroad was made the special order for Thursday afternoon. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill for funding the national debt. During the general debate which followed the financial condition of the country was closely reviewed. Without closing the debate the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

In the House, under the call of States, a large number of bills and joint resolutions for reference were introduced and referred to appropriate committees. A joint resolution relative to refining gold and silver at the Mint was passed. The Senate bill providing for the discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau was taken up, and after considerable debate, and the adoption of one or two trifling amendments, was passed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole for the discussion of the Tariff bill. At the evening session the tariff and financial questions were discussed but no action taken.

GENERAL.

Gen. R. W. JOHNSON, U. S. A., of Louisville, has been detailed by the President as Professor of Military Science in the University of Missouri, at Columbia, Boone County. He has accepted the position, and will remove with his family to Columbia about the 1st of August. Gen. JOHNSON was breveted a Major-General for distinguished gallantry on the field, and was retired on account of wounds received in battle.

The steamer *Bristol*, on her way from New-York to Bristol, R. I., on Friday night, was run into off Gull Island, by a schooner beating across the Sound, whose bowsprit struck the wheel-house, and getting caught in the wheel, was carried entirely around with it, sweeping out the entire side of the house, and leaving the circular space clear. No other damage was done. Fifteen hundred passengers were brought by the steamer.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN and a few gentlemen associated with him, have undertaken to stock the Susquehanna with the black bass of Ohio. Mr. ZIMMERMAN recently placed ten of these fish in the river opposite the water house at Harrisburg, and intends, in a few days, to put in about one hundred more.

On Thursday of last week, at the Carbon Iron Works at Parryville, Penn., some part of the cylinder in the large engine became loose, and the machinery was stopped in order to fasten it. A man named HENRY WINTLING got inside the cylinder and was working at the misplaced parts, when suddenly the engine started and the unfortunate man was crushed between the end of the cylinder and the head of the piston-rod. The space between the parts in which he was crushed is only about two inches.

A procession of members of the Kuklux Klan, numbering one hundred persons, masked and otherwise disguised, paraded the streets of Memphis on Sunday night.

Prof. WILSON, of the Michigan University, on Sunday night discovered a new planet of the eleventh magnitude in the constellation Capricornus.

Out of ten cases of sun-stroke, which occurred at Buffalo during the forty-eight hours ending Sunday evening, there were seven deaths.

Our telegraphic reports, from various parts of the country, indicate that Sunday and yesterday were the two hottest days of the season. In several places the mercury marked 100°

Gen. JAS. SHIELDS delivered an address on the Fourth of July, at a large picnic near Brookfield, Mo., upon the greatness, the dignity and the superior excellence of the American people.

Rev. GEO. B. BEECHER, pastor of the Howe-street Church, New-Haven, announced his resignation on Sunday afternoon, greatly to the surprise of his people. He is compelled to leave on account of his health, which demands a change of climate.

The reports of the national banks for the quarter ending June 30 last are being sent in rapidly to the Comptroller of the Currency. Out of 1,700 banks 1,200 have already transmitted reports.

Four of the Schuyler County bond counterfeiters pleaded guilty at the present term of the Court in Bath, Steuben County, and were sentenced to Auburn State Prison as follows: JOHN H. VAN HOUSEN, four years; RICHARD W. FOWLE, GARRET C. GOULD and JAMES CLARKSON, each two years.

Two colored women were found dead in the woods in Worcester County, Md., on the 6th inst., bearing unmistakable evidences of having been shot down while berrying.

Seven young girls went in to bathe last evening at foot of Fifty-sixth-street, East River; one of them got beyond her depth, and in her struggles to escape drowning, dragged three others into like danger. A boy 14 years old, named FRANK BECK, hearing the screams of the girls, came to their rescue and succeeded, by persistent diving, in rescuing three of the four; the other, named POWERS, was drowned.

A meeting of stockholders of the Elevated Railway Company took place yesterday, and a new Board of Directors was chosen.

The case of Collector BAILEY, of the Fourth District, came up for hearing yesterday before Commissioner OSBORN, and resulted, of course, in that gentleman's honorable discharge. The perjurers now in prison, who sought for their own ends to injure the Collector, will be proceeded against at once. The charge of subornation of perjury will be to-day preferred against the special agent of the Government here, Major BELKNAP, who, it is alleged, was one of the great motors in this affair.

The Executive Committee of the Union Republican Presidential Campaign Club held a meeting at the office of CHARLES SPENCER, Esq., yesterday. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the nominations made by the Chicago and the Syracuse Conventions; recommending Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS to the position of United States Attorney-General; and thanking the National Democratic Convention for their selection of candidates for President and Vice-President.

At a meeting of the Democratic Empire Club, held at Masonic Hall last evening, brief speeches were made by Capt. ISAIAH RYNDERS, C. H. BRACKETT, Capt. MOSELY, of Georgia, and others.

The Master Masons held a meeting yesterday, at No. 51 Liberty-street, and showed a persistent determination not to accede to the demands of the striking journeymen bricklayers.

No. 4 of the National Union of Bricklayers held a meeting yesterday at Milliman's Hall, corner Seventh-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, and appeared determined to persevere in their strike for $4 50 a day and eight hours labor.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from Hamburg July 1, and Southampton July 3, reached her dock yesterday afternoon.

Cotton was a trifle lower and in quite moderate demand yesterday. Flour and Wheat were quiet and cheaper. Corn and Oats, fairly active, the latter a shade higher. Provisions were in request. New Mess Pork was dearer. Groceries were inactive. The freight engagements consisted mainly of Corn for Liverpool.

The beef cattle market is fairly active, with no advance in prices since last week. The top of the market seemed to be about 16¼c. ℔ lb., net weight. A small number were held at 17c. The lowest price reported was 11c. for a lot of Ohio scalawags. The general selling prices were about 15c.@16c. ℔ lb., net weight. We saw the butchers slaughtering a drove of Texan Rangers, the flesh of which looked palatable, that were sold for 13c. ℔ lb. for the four quarters of meat, the hides and rough tallow not computed. The sheep trade continues dull, as usual. The receipts are heavy, but large numbers of the sheep are extremely poor. The extreme top of the market is 5¼c.@6c. ℔ lb., gross weight. Large numbers are sold at $1 50 to $4 per head. Lambs are numerous at 6c.@10c. ℔ lb., gross weight. The price of hogs has fluctuated during the past week. Yesterday such as were in market were selling slowly at 9c.@10¼c. ℔ lb., gross weight. The market was fairly active at these figures. Dressed hogs were selling slowly at 11¼c.@12c., with a few choice lots at 12¼c. ℔ lb. The receipts are too heavy for the trade.

Wade Hampton's Programme.

Gen. WADE HAMPTON is one of many who have allowed their hostility to the reconstruction policy to overcome the wiser promptings of their judgment. He very early urged the acceptance of the results of emancipation by conceding the principle of impartial suffrage. He professed a recognition of the fact that the old doctrine of white supremacy is untenable, whence he argued that it is expedient to base any plan of negro disfranchisement upon a principle which, equitably applied, would operate against all unfitness, whether in whites or blacks. He was, indeed, an early advocate of a policy of concession and conciliation, the adoption of which by the South would probably have prevented nearly all that is unpalatable in the present plan. And for this course he was for months put forward as an exemplar of the wisdom that would restrain the extreme tendencies of Southern politicians, and furnish a solid ground of compromise between the races when the States regain control of their affairs.

But WADE HAMPTON, having fallen once more among the Democracy, has dropped his first and pacific propositions, and gone over bodily to the extremists. A prominent man in the Convention which nominated SEYMOUR and BLAIR, he has gone further than his fellows in interpreting the platform as a declaration of war against the equality of citizenship, which is the corner-stone of the Congressional scheme. As a speaker at the Union-square meeting, he took up the strain of BLAIR's letter, and predicted a contest of force if the Southern whites be not allowed their own way. With this view he demanded from his audience a pledge, the terms of which sufficiently show the present temper of the South Carolina Democracy:

> "We can have no relief unless this great Democratic Party will come out and pledge itself that we shall have a fair election—that the white people of the South shall vote; and I want you all to register an oath that when they do vote that these votes shall be counted, and if there is a majority of white votes, that you will place SEYMOUR and BLAIR in the White House, in spite of all the bayonets that shall be brought against them. I only want to see the election fair, and if they do that, even with the incubus of black rule, we can carry the Southern States." [Applause.]

The statement that "even with the incubus of black rule" the Democracy "can carry the Southern States," disposes of the plea on which the Wade Hampton class seek Northern sympathy. They represent themselves ordinarily as helpless under negro rule, while at other times they boast of their ability to carry the Democratic ticket. Perhaps the latter declaration is predicated on a repetition of the violence, the coercion and the frauds by which the new Constitution is understood to have been defeated in Mississippi. Be this as it may, it is plain, from Mr. WADE HAMPTON's own showing, that the Southern whites are not slaves, after all. If they now control the ballot-boxes, we do not see why they are horrified by negro suffrage. Why complain if it is ready to do their bidding?

The oath which the Northern Democracy are asked to register means more than appears on the surface. It is an assertion of the right of the Southern whites to vote at the Presidential election, whether the States in which they reside have or have not been restored to the Union. We have known for some time that under cover of this claim plans have been devised which menace the peace of the country. But Mr. WADE HAMPTON is the first, we believe, to proclaim and publicly indorse them.

The measure just passed by Congress places the matter on the proper basis. It declares beforehand that States, so called, which shall not have completed reconstruction will not be admitted to the Electoral College; in other words, that only the States represented in Congress will be recognized in the counting of votes. The declaration was not essential, since it is plain that where provisional governments continue the people have no better title to participate in the election than the inhabitants of Territories. But it is enacted in order that no charge of partisanship, or of an arbitrary exercise of power, may hereafter be preferred against Congress.

Under the operation of this law, it is possible that two or three of the ten States may be excluded from the Electoral College. Mississippi will almost certainly be still out of the Union; Georgia is threatened with delay by the Democrats in the Legislature, who affirm their ability to prevent the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment; and the position of Virginia is not less doubtful. While, then, all the other States will, according to present appearances, be restored in season for the November contest, these three States may possibly be still unreconstructed. In that case their votes ought not to be, and will not be, counted.

To this contingency, we believe, Mr. WADE HAMPTON's appeal refers. He calculates that the States which temporarily defeat the Reconstruction plan may be relied upon to support SEYMOUR and BLAIR. And his purpose, and the purpose of a large section of the Democratic Party is, to insist that their votes shall be counted, in defiance of law, and of whatever authority may be exerted in its support. It is a demand that that rebel element which resists the authority of the Union, shall share the privileges of its Government—by violence, if necessary.

The case revealed by WADE HAMPTON is yet worse. In speaking of the Presidential vote, he excludes altogether the enfranchised negroes. He requires that the contest between GRANT and SEYMOUR be determined by the whites alone. "If there is a majority of white votes," he says, SEYMOUR and BLAIR shall be installed "in spite of all the bayonets that shall be brought against them." BLAIR's letter is not more revolutionary than this purpose of the South Carolinian chivalry. It is madness, of course. But it is a madness which indicates the temper at work in the mind of the Southern Democracy.

Funding the Debt.

Mr. SHERMAN does not exaggerate the importance of some immediate and definite action, tending to the reduction of the debt burden. The urgency of the question has been affirmed by both political organizations. The Chicago resolutions and the New-York resolutions differ in spirit and in the agencies through which they are intended to operate. But they serve the common purpose of indicating the universal desire for some form of fiscal relief, which can only be reached by changes affecting the debt. It is for Congress to decide what these changes shall be. But that it should do something toward amendment before adjourning, few who have watched the manifestations of public feeling will venture to deny.

The demagogueism of the New-York Convention derives its chief danger from the possible failure of Congress to act during the present session. Repudiation is only to be feared when timely legislation is denied. It draws whatever strength it possesses from an assumed unwillingness or inability on the part of those in power to meet the demand for relief. The most effectual method of defeating it is the adoption of measures by which the expenditure on account of the debt would be reduced by other and honest means.

The Democrats propose to attain the object by imposing a tax on the interest of the bonds, in violation of the bargain entered into by the Government, and with the certainty of inflicting lasting injury upon the public credit. The Republicans, on the contrary, suggest a rearrangement and consolidation of the debt, that shall effect a large saving by substituting a lower for a higher rate of interest, on conditions that should make the change acceptable to the great majority of bondholders. The result to the Treasury would be substantially the same. The difference between the two operations is the difference between good faith and dishonesty. And the Republican Party, which repudiates repudiation, and makes war upon the Democracy as its advocate, is in honor and duty bound to give practical effect to the opposing principle, which aims at a reduction of cost, with the concurrence and help of the bondholders. To neglect this duty now would be to play into the hands of the repudiators next November.

The original mistake of Mr. SHERMAN was the use of a *quasi* threat to compel the acceptance of the proposed terms by the present holders of the bonds. He suggested a mild process of coercion to hasten the accomplishment of his purpose. This error he has abandoned, and the scheme now before the Senate is just "only in that it makes an offer, instead of enacting a law that would execute itself." Only by an inflexible adherence to this rule can the spirit of the Chicago platform be adhered to, and relief be had for the tax-payer without doing violence to the rights or interests of the public creditor. Provided the desired end be attained by righteous means, we care little for the details of the measure. But let us have some good measure for funding the debt without further delay.

Grant's Statesmanship.

There is a somewhat prevalent impression that Gen. GRANT has changed his opinions as to public affairs since the close of the war, in order to serve Radicalism and thereby gain the Presidency. On what foundation does this accusation rest?

Before the House Judiciary Committee, last Summer, Gen. GRANT told the whole story. "At the close of the war," said he, "there was a very fine feeling manifested in the South, and I thought we ought to take advantage of it as soon as possible." President JOHNSON then, according to this testimony, wanted to "make treason odious" by bringing Gen. LEE and the prominent leaders of secession before the courts and trying them for their lives. Gen. GRANT insisted that his terms of capitulation, offered to the rebel armies, made such a course impossible. Moreover, according to his testimony, he did not see why the possession of $20,000, or of the rank of General, should exclude a Southern citizen from amnesty. In regard to the $20,000 clause of the Amnesty Proclamation he afterward agreed with the President, but it is still true that GRANT then stood between conquered Secessionists and the President's implacable hatred of them, and prevented arrests and trials which would have been a disgrace to the nation.

Here, then, we find Gen. GRANT urging a more magnanimous policy toward the conquered South than that favored by President JOHNSON. And what were his opinions as to reconstruction? They were equally broad and generous. He saw what was wanted—namely, civil Governments of some sort in the South, instead of anarchy. He therefore approved of the immediate establishment of Provisional Governments by the President. The plan pursued by JOHNSON was, he testifies, precisely the same as had been originally proposed by LINCOLN. He regarded the President's action as only temporary, and subject to modification by Congress, "which had complete control of the whole subject." In his justification of President JOHNSON's action at that time, Gen. GRANT was in accord with the most eminent Republicans in Congress. The best defence of President JOHNSON's career during the first year of his administration was made by Senator SHERMAN, of Ohio.

Gen. GRANT wanted exactly what the people wanted—an immediate restoration of the Union. His sentiment then, as now, was, "Let us have peace." Either JOHNSON's plan or that of Congress would have satisfied him, so that it accomplished the desired end. If he had been President instead of JOHNSON, the country would long ago have been restored, and there would have been no quarreling about it.

It is easy to understand, then, how it is that Gen. GRANT now, seeing that the only hope of peace is in the execution of the Congressional policy of reconstruction, accepts and heartily supports that policy. Whatever in it is violent or arbitrary he knows cannot endure. If the President's plan had been adopted he would have trusted to time for the remedy of whatever in it was hasty or unwise. And he regards the Congressional policy in the same light. The country wants peace, and is not so anxious about the method as the end.

The Pacific Forces of Modern Times—The Philosophy of History.

In the speech which Mr. JOHN BRIGHT delivered at the Cable banquet in London a fortnight ago, he dwelt upon the pacific feeling which now exists between the people of the United Kingdom and the United States; and after doing so, he rose into a suggestion as to the possibility of the discovery of some way for the pacific settlement of national disputes throughout the world. The London *Times*, referring to his remarks, says that a general pacification is still a dream, because the practical means of settling national disputes without appeal to the sword has yet to be created; but if England and America, working in harmony, can discover that bond of union, they will have done a greater work for mankind than by any of the triumphs of science. The *Times* goes on to say:

> "The Atlantic Cable is a great achievement; but such a system of arbitration as Mr. BRIGHT desired would be indefinitely greater, and the honors of Mr. CYRUS FIELD would be trivial compared with the blessings which the author of such a reform would receive from the world. The idea, it is true, now seems Quixotic; but so would the Atlantic Cable have been thought fifty years ago. Will any one venture to say that as important discoveries may not be awaiting us in the political as in the scientific world? The hope may be destined to disappointment, but few can bring themselves to discard it entirely."

Mr. BRIGHT himself did not venture to do anything more than throw out a suggestion; —he gave no idea of his ability to furnish any hint in the direction of its realization. After asking, "Whence should there be any chance of war between the two members of the great English speaking family?" he remarked:

> "The fact is in dealing with nations we do not at present deal upon the basis of morals which we apply to individuals. One or two hundred years ago almost every gentleman in this country went about with a deadly weapon. In those days there were, of course, duels and violences and fatal encounters constantly between men of our order in life, and if you turn to the newspapers and magazines of that period, you will find constant reference to calamitous events of that kind. Now, nothing of the kind happens except by some lamentable accident. We have great fleets and great armies—all the nations of Europe have; and the moment anything happens to create the slightest dispute the mode of settlement is, how is the army, how is the navy, have you ships, have you men, have you armaments equal to those of your imagined opponents? Instead of turning to the question of sufficiency of armaments the moment anything like disputes arise, if our disposition was one which cultivated peace instead of the means of war, we should turn as a matter of course to courtesy and negotiation, and to arbitration, and to settlement, which do not in the slightest degree lead men to the hostile passions from which war almost inevitably springs."

Of course the suggestion is not by any means new with Mr. BRIGHT; but the frequency with which it is now put forward by men prominent in public life gives it a significance and importance that belongs only to recent times.

We have no idea that wars will be abolished in this century, or the next, or perhaps ever while man exists on the planet; but there is no doubt whatever of the feasibility of the establishment of measures which will make international hostilities far less numerous than they have heretofore been in the history of the world.

In a profound, though brief, disquisition on "Nationalism," by Prof. LIEBER, of this City, the subject is dwelt on in its historical and philosophical aspects, and some suggestive ideas are put forth as to the way in which history is working for the establishment of international peace. Dr. LIEBER shows that the three main characteristics of the political development of the present age are, (1,) the national polity; (2,) the general endeavor to define more clearly, and to extend more widely, human rights and civil liberty, and (3,) The principle which he describes as a "decree which has gone forth that many leading nations shall flourish at one and the same time, plainly distinguished from one another, yet striving together, with one public opinion, under the protection of one law of nations, and in the bonds of one common moving civilization." He establishes and elaborates these comprehensive ideas, and shows the distinction between the *nation-system* of modern times and the illogical political conditions of other ages.

> "Formerly," says Dr. LIEBER, "the process of nationalization was appearing as one of the novel things; now the process of inter-nationalization is going on. And yet there will be no obliteration of nationalities. If such were the case civilization would be seriously injured. Civilization always dwelled preëminently in ancient time with one people, and one government always swayed and led. Hence the simplicity of chronologic tables presenting the events of that time; and all ancient States were short-lived. Modern nations are long-lived, and possess recuperative energy wholly unknown to antiquity. They could neither be the one nor possess the other without national existence and comprehensive polities, and without the law of nations, in its modern and elevated sense, in which it is at once the manly idea of self-government applied to a number of independent nations in close relation with one another, and the application of the fundamental law of Good Neighborhood, and the comprehensive law of Nuisance, flowing from it, to vast national societies, wholly independent, sovereign, yet bound together by a thousand ties. The all-pervading law of inter-dependence, without which men would never have felt compelled to form society, beyond the narrowest family ties—inter-dependence which like all original principles of characteristics of humanity, increases in intensity and spreads in action as men advance,—this divine law of inter-dependence applies to nations quite as much as to individuals. This propitious and civilizing inter-dependence among nations is becoming daily more freely and willingly acknowledged, and the wise saying, *Ubi Societas ibi Jus*, finds constantly increasing application to entire nations. The civilized nations have come to constitute a community, and are daily forming more and more a commonwealth of nations, under the restraint and protection of the law of nations, which has begun to make its way even to countries not belonging to the Christian community, to which the law of nations had been confined."

In his argument, Dr. LIEBER dwells upon the glowing inter-dependence and relationship and resemblance of nations and the commonwealth of nations. Modern nations of our family have come to agree in much, and the agreement is growing. We have one alphabet, one system of enumeration, one mathematical language, one music and the same fine arts, one system of education, high and low, one science, one division of government, one domestic economy, one dress and fashion and the same manners, almost one mail system; we have an extending agreement in measures, weights, coinage, and signals at sea, and one financial conception, so that all merchants' exchanges have become meetings of international import, at least of equal effect with that of international diplomacy. The influences of these and other forces of an analogous character upon the relations of mankind have begun to be felt; but there is no question that they are destined hereafter to take part among the regulating and coördinating agencies of the world.

From the point of view of the eminent scholar and expounder of international law to whom we have referred, we are enabled to come to some apprehension of the great laws through which Providence is working for the establishment of harmony in the world. And it will probably be more to the development of these laws than to any direct human agency that we will owe the decrease of the horrid wars which have afflicted the race—if not the ultimate cessation of war altogether.

Progress in Mexico.

It is an old saying, and perhaps a fact, that a man in a drunken condition will get more falls, knocks and contusions with impunity than any sober, orderly individual can undergo and survive it. Something similar may be said of the Mexican Republic, which exhibits many of the irregular conditions of an inebriate. Shocks and oversettings that would have done for Belgium or any such well-regulated community, have left our Aztec sister pretty much as she was before. After the stunning knock-down inflicted by the Bonaparte-Hapsburgs, she is up again and getting along in the same old happy-go-lucky style of progress, bearing a charmed life apparently, and full of an obstinate kind of trust in the designs of Providence respecting her future in the world. Nothing can be argued in any logical way from the condition of Mexico; nothing can be even prophesied with safety. The ease and plenty enjoyed by the people, for the most part, their respect for religion, and the respectable tone of their government policy, are no proof that the country is in anything of a prosperous condition; and those periodic war-dances of their rebel Generals, in every direction, with the wild by-play of the brigands, holding stray wayfarers to ransom, are no proof that the nation is going to the dogs. The fact is, Mexico is only in her normal condition. She never knew any other since she knew herself. She has lived in it for the last half century or so, and sees no reason why she should not live through it for the next half century. She has a vitality peculiar to herself. No country in the world, certainly, could have flung off an Emperor, or two, with the free and easy strength of Mexico.

There is, therefore, no very deadly significance in the disorderly movements visible to us outsiders; in the gathering of the rebels of Puebla under Gens. LUKAS and NEGRETE and the Indian Chieftain MENDEZ, who are all probably scattered and put to silence by this time; in the defection of the famous AURELIANO RIVIERA, the patriot *arriero*, now holding against JUAREZ the state of a hill-chieftain somewhere in the highlands of Ajusco; in the troubles of Michoacan, where Col. ESPIRIDION TREJA was lately engaged by the brigands and killed, along with the greater part of his men; in the commotion of Guanajuata, where the rebels, under JULIO LOPEZ and others, had killed forty of the gendarmes and forced the State to make hasty levies of men and money; or in the rife and repeated rumors of an invasion of New-Leon and Tamaulipas from Texas, under Gens. QUIROGA, CARAVAJAL, CANALES and others, to be aided by MARQUEZ, BOSQUEZ and their friends, coming over from Havana, to make their *pronunicamentos* on the Rio Grande. These things are the natural accompaniments of Mexican progress, and the people there are as little put out by them as the *arrieros* are by the creaking and rumbling of their wagon-wheels. A Mexican goes to sleep in the midst of a "scare" that would kill a Canadian in the neighborhood of Niagara.

At the same time there have been occurrences which seem more important than usual, connected as they are with formidable foreign interests. Capt. BRIDGE, of the English war-frigate *Chanticleer*, has been threatening to bombard Mazatlan, and blockade the western coast of Mexico, because one of his officers was detected in carrying on board some Mexican money without paying the export duty. Gen. CORONA, of that district, sustained the action of the Collector in a very resolute manner. It was a serious-looking controversy, and it is not yet over by any means. Another foreign difficulty was caused by the seizure, at Matamoras, of a bag of Mexican gold belonging to Dr. HUTCHINSON, an American, who did not like the Custom-house duty any more than the Englishman. Consul SCOTT, of Matamoras, remonstrated with Señor PEDRO GALVAN, who defended his act with great decision and haughtiness; and this matter also hangs. The Mexicans look on these professional foreigners as a pair of smugglers; and a good deal might be said under that view of the case. These difficulties will no doubt be settled amicably. It would be an insane act on the part of the Englishmen to cripple their debtors and lessen their own chances of getting the interest of their loan bonds.

Meantime, the Government of Mexico, thwarted and perturbed, but still getting doggedly along, is doing the best it can—that is, setting people to work in making roads through their wilderness of wild hills, ravines and forests—one of the surest means of bringing something like order out of that confusion. Congress has given to Don RAMON ZANGRONIZ permission to make a road from Vera Cruz to Puebla, through Jalapa and Perote; his interest in it shall continue for sixty-six years, and it shall not be mortgaged to foreigners. The road is to be undulating according to the condition of the route, and the carriages may be drawn by animals or locomotives. The railway between Mexico and Vera Cruz is completed to Apizaca, eighty-six miles from the capital; and, on the other side, it runs forty-six miles westward from Vera Cruz, the middle space being passed over in the old modes of travel. Several wagon-roads are about to be constructed. One to be carried from Ometusco, on the Apizaco Railroad, forty miles from Mexico, to Tampico; another to run from Queretaro to Tantijon, and thence to Tampico; another will pass from San Luis Potosi to Tampico by Rio Verde. At the same time a railway from Tuspan, above Vera Cruz, to the capital, has been proposed by CUNHA, a Portuguese, and is under discussion in Congress.

In laying down these roads, the Government is laying down the sure foundations of the people's gradual prosperity. Easy thoroughfares will encourage the industry of the people, and in the same degree discourage the habits of military outbreak and brigandism, which are the great bane of the community. Political chiefs are tempted to appeal to the rifle and the force of numbers when they see an unemployed population about them ready to engage in any cause for their subsistence. But if those people had any industrial occupations they would soon learn to prefer them before the precarious work of marching and rifle-shooting. In this way Mexico may yet rectify her condition, and all the more easily that all the materials of national well-being are everywhere within easy reach of her people.

MINOR TOPICS.

We notice that one of the savings' banks of this City—one of the best managed, oldest and most popular—has ordered "that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows: On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding $500, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. *Also an extra interest of one half the above rates.*" We are glad to see by the last sentence that the question of sharing the large profits with depositors is being taken into consideration by at least one of our City savings banks.

In this blazing hot weather everybody wants a cure for *hydrophobia* and a preventive for *sun-stroke*. For the former, let us say that it has lately been discovered in India, that a cure may promptly be effected by *salivating* the victim. Tie the patient to a chair, give him fifteen grains of calomel at once, adding five every hour, and at the same time administer a mercurial vapor bath. For preventing sunstroke, we should think everybody might know by this time that a cabbage leaf or a damp handkerchief in the hat is a good thing. In the case of ladies, the cabbage leaf might be added to the present vegetable adornments of their head.

It was rather puerile in an Executive Committee of the Republicans of this City to pass a "vote of thanks" yesterday to the Democratic Convention, for their choice of candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. We would a great deal rather hear of something being done, intelligent and effective, for the organization of the political campaign in this City, so as to prevent our Republican vote from dwindling altogether out of sight. New-York City is the point, in all the Union, where the Republican Party is the weakest; and if anywhere in the country there is a stupid, ineffective Republican organization, and an impracticable direction of politics, it is here. And yet, as we showed the other day, in discussing the Republican prospects in this City, New-York is a place where, by thorough organization and reasonable management, the Republican vote might be doubled within a moderate period. But if our vote be again whittled down as it was last year, the Democrats will come out with 90,000, instead of 70,000, majority from this portion of the State, and SEYMOUR carry the electoral vote. The friends and supporters of Gen. GRANT should stop trifling and boasting, and set to work without delay.

The sort of *conservatism* which Mr. BLAIR upholds is very well represented by himself as consisting in revolution, confusion, turmoil, the overthrow of all those things which have been established since the conclusion of the war, and the creation of disorder in one half of the country if not in the whole of it. It is the peculiar kind of conservatism which Southern Democratic politicians have always preached. When, a dozen years ago, the Southerners were raising men and money for the overthrow of freedom in Kansas, Mr. DE SAUSSURE, of South Carolina, described the movement and the scheme as *conservative*. Again, when the Southern preparations for secession were being made, and urged by the Rhetts, they spoke of the project as conservative and called themselves Conservatives. And now again Mr. BLAIR blares the notes of war through the trumpet of conservatism. We have learned that trick.

Does the *Evening Post* consider itself justified in treating as it does of Gov. SEYMOUR's hereditary tendency to insanity? The subject is far too serious for sportive treatment. The facts are within the knowledge of the *Post*, or may be by a little inquiry. Unquestionably, there is a very grave danger, in case of the possibility of the election of Mr. SEYMOUR, that the Vice-President (BLAIR) would be called on to serve in the first office for the greater part of the term. Who that knows BLAIR's nature, or has read his revolutionary letter, but would be alarmed for the country in such a contingency? We have already had a number of terrible warnings not to elect any man Vice-President whom we are not willing to see in the President's chair. In view of all the facts in the case, we don't know in which of its parts the Democratic ticket is the worst.

The New-Orleans *Commercial Bulletin* says that the Southern planters, "profiting by free labor, have now discovered that more money can be made out of a freedman's labor than from that of a slave." We are glad to hear it. In the old days of slavery we always told the Southern people that this was the case. And now that they have discovered this fundamental fact, it will be well for them to understand another—that most profit is made out of free labor, not through severity and meanness, but by proper treatment and assured payment of the laborer.

We have just received from Washington the third volume of the Patent Office Report for 1866. It is dated in 1867, and gets itself before the country in the middle of 1868. The volume consists entirely of cuts and diagrams of the various inventions described in the two preceding volumes. We have illustrations of *eight thousand eight hundred and seventy-three inventions* for the year. They are of all conceivable kinds, for all conceivable purposes, and of all degrees of importance. On the same page we find a new invention "for parting ladies' hair," and a new "rotary steamship." On one page we see a "tin-can opener," and by its side a complicated "steam-pump." On one page we observe a "quartz-crusher" and a big machine for "weighing and measuring grain," while the next page displays a "safeguard for watches" and an instrument for "trimming boot and shoe heels." And so we might go over the thick volume leaf by leaf, and upon every page we should find new, ingenious, surprising and interesting material for study. We are certainly keeping up our reputation for being an *inventive* people, when a single year—and that the year after the close of the war—shows these thousands upon thousands of marvelous inventions—so large a proportion of them, too, important, valuable and admirable.

The recent important reduction in the price of telegraphic communication between France and England is another step toward the increase of commercial and business intercourse between those countries. Since the Cobden Treaty their mercantile relations have constantly been growing closer and more extensive; and, though there has been a good deal of opposition to the various steps in that direction, there is no doubt that they have been greatly for the advantage of both peoples. The new and reduced telegraphic tariff came into operation on the 1st inst., and it provides that for twenty words between London and any part of France or Corsica eighty cents is to be paid, while between any other station in England and France and Corsica the charge will be $1 20. The English papers give the credit of this measure to the energy and activity of the French Government.

Money is being raised in Ireland for the Pope through the Ladies' Papal Fund, which appeals to ladies of the aristocratic class, and is under the presidency of Cardinal CULLEN. At their last meeting, the Very Rev. Dr. CURTIS informed them that fighting against the Pope was by some expected to commence in June of the present year, but he thought it more likely that it would begin in *September or October*. When it took place hospitals would have to be supplied, and "should the enemy approach the City of Rome, as they were certain to do, every evil must increase to an extent impossible to anticipate, and provisions and supplies rise in price." These statements, though doubtless made as strong as possible for the purpose of raising money, show that the Pope is in constant apprehension of another attack from the Garibaldians. We doubt, however, if the revolutionists will consider it worth their while to again attempt his overthrow, until the complications of military and political affairs among the great Powers give them some chance of success.

It is within the memory of very many inhabitants, and not the oldest, either, when Brooklyn, which now boasts its 300,000 souls, was a small town of 10,000 or 15,000. And the long extension of Manhattan Island, with the execrable discommodations in the way of railroad transportation, has given Brooklyn an impetus which it will be likely to improve upon. The last report of the Kings County Board of Supervisors informs us that while New-York contains 142,625 building lots, Brooklyn has 152,762, or room enough for 2,000,000 of population, and nearer New-York business centres than many of the upper suburbs of Manhattan. During 1867 were built, respectively, in New-York and in Brooklyn, first-class dwellings, 658 and 1,164; small dwellings, 261 and 1,106; manufactories, 36 and 149; and the buildings completed in that year, previously begun, were in New-York, 819 and in Brooklyn, 2,272. At this rate our little child across the East River will soon get to be our big brother.

We find in the "editorial correspondence" of the *American Journal of Mining* a capital confirmation of a truth which the TIMES has always insisted upon, that all trade unions are likely to become institutions for the benefit of poor workmen at the expense of the good ones. Mr. R. W. RAYMOND, the United States Mining Commissioner, writes to his journal from California that the present high rate of miner's wages is the greatest obstacle to extensive mining, not only, but the most decided difficulty in the way of individual advancement. The miners persistently oppose the cheap Chinese labor, and consequently many capable American and other experienced miners are laboring as common workmen when, if the cheap labor were permitted to reduce the cost and extend the number of mines, they would advance to be foremen and captains. And so, uniting to keep wages up, they find themselves at the other end of the balance, constantly kept down. Time and the inevitable laws of trade will better their condition in spite of themselves however; for capital will seek and find cheap labor.

A little pamphlet published lately by Prof. MORSE, on *Modern Telegraphy*, makes clear two hitherto distorted facts apropos of the recent conferring of knighthood upon CHARLES WHEATSTONE for the establishment of telegraphy, "not only in the United Kingdom, but throughout the civilized world." Setting aside the mere question of priority in point of time, (which, however, Prof. MORSE also claims for America,) he shows that in the first place the English system *makes signals*, while the American system *writes*—the latter, of course, being therefore the *telegraph*, and the former what has long been known as the *Semaphore*, though first electrically worked by WHEATSTONE. The second point is in regard to the establishment of telegraphy "throughout the civilized world"—the fact being that the English system is used in the United Kingdom of Great Britain only, while the American system is used throughout the United States, Mexico, South America, the West Indies, Canada and the British Provinces in America, Australia and India, besides having been adopted by the Paris International Telegraph Convention in 1865. Even in the United Kingdom itself the Morse instrument is gradually pushing out the signalizer of WHEATSTONE. This would seem a plain tale enough.

Death of Hon. Hiram F. Mather.

From the Chicago Post, July 11.

Judge HIRAM F. MATHER, one of the oldest and most respected residents of this city, died at 12 o'clock to-day, at his residence, after a brief sickness, at the age of 72 years. Mr. MATHER was born in Colchester, Conn., in 1795. He graduated at Yale College in 1813, and studied law at Auburn at the same time with the late WM. H. BROWN, with whom he was always very intimate. He was afterward a member of the New-York Senate when it constituted the Court of Errors, and obtained his title of Judge from that fact. He was subsequently a member of the State Senate with WILLIAM H. SEWARD, by whom he was nominated. He resided in Eldridge, N. Y., until 1844, when he removed to Nile, Mich., and from thence to Chicago in 1853. He has been connected with several gentlemen in the practice of law—in which he was eminently successful—the firm at the time of his death being MATHER & WHEELER. Judge MATHER was a man of fine ability as a lawyer, and of remarkable purity of character. He was a member and a deacon of the Second Presbyterian Church, and passed away with perfect calmness, at a ripe old age, surrounded by his family, and mourned not only by them, but by many others who knew and revered him.

Insult to Gen. Sherman in St. Louis.

From the Chicago Times, (Democratic.)

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 9—3 P. M.

Gen. SHERMAN, who has been very obsequious to GRANT since the latter arrived here, got out of a street-car, when quite a crowd of joyous Conservatives surrounded him, asking him what he thought of the nomination of SEYMOUR, and whether he would support it. He replied: "Bad nomination; will be beaten all to pieces; GRANT will be elected," &c. Voices in the crowd replied: "We don't want the support of house-burners!" "You wanted the nomination yourself!" "You want GRANT elected so as to get his place at the head of the army," and such like. SHERMAN and the crowd separated in bad humor with each other.

TELEGRAMS.

Reception of Gov. Seymour at Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., Monday, July 13.

GOV. SEYMOUR arrived home this afternoon and was welcomed with great enthusiasm by his fellow-townsmen. Bells were rung, cannon were fired, the fire companies turned out, bands played and flags were displayed.

The crowd was immense and heartily cheered the Governor, to whom a formal greeting was extended by Judge DENIO.

Gov. SEYMOUR, from the steps of BAGGS' Hotel, made a brief but feeling acknowledgement of the kindness of his friends and neighbors.

Mayor SPRIGGS followed, explaining that Mr. SEYMOUR (who is still suffering from illness,) was forbidden, by his physician to speak in the open air.

Retiring within the hotel Mr. SEYMOUR said a few words to a company of children from the St. John's Catholic Orphan Asylum, who had come to join in the greeting. He soon after repaired to his residence amid the renewed demonstrations of the people.

On the route from Albany to Utica crowds surrounded the Governor's car at the principal stations, and cheered and called him out. He came upon the platform at various places, but did not speak.

Three Negroes and One White Man Killed in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Monday, July 13.

CHAS. PEEPLES, (colored,) the notorious thief, while attempting to escape from a policeman last night, was shot and mortally wounded.

A negro named BEN. STRING, while crossing Bayou Bridge, on Jackson-street, was shot and killed, being mistaken for a New-Orleans horse thief. He was ordered to stop and failing to do so, was shot down.

A negro named HENRY JONES was shot and instantly killed in Fort Pickering this afternoon by another negro named HENRY TALLMEN, who made his escape.

CHAS. OLDRIDGE, an overseer for Mr. P. M. BURGETT, opposite Cot Island, on the Arkansas shore, was shot and instantly killed by the latter yesterday morning while attempting to shoot BURGETT. The latter passed through here to-day on his way to Marion to surrender himself for trial.

Railroad Matters in Tennessee—Murder by Negroes.

NASHVILLE, Monday, July 13.

The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company has leased the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad. Trains will commence running regularly on Wednesday. The State bonds due the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, amounting to $200,000, will be issued to Receiver CLIFFE. The striking employees of the road made a parade to-day.

A young man named FREELAND was murdered by three negroes, on Saturday night, who entered his room and cut his throat and hacked him to pieces. A negro was subsequently arrested, who was suspected to be one of the murderers, and taken to Columbia, where he was seized by a party of white men who took him off, and, it is supposed, killed him.

Two other white men were murdered at Maury, on Saturday, by negroes.

South Carolina to be Surrendered to the Civil Authorities.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, July 13.

Gen. CANBY issued an order to-day directing military officers in the State to cease exercising any civil authority when the President proclaims the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, at which time prisoners under charge will be turned over to the civil authorities. All prisoners serving out sentences by military sentence will be held. Writs of *habeas corpus* from United States Courts are to be responded to, but to writs from State Courts reply is to be made that the prisoner is held under authority of the laws of the United States and jurisdiction is exclusively in United States Courts.

Inauguration of Gov. Warmouth, of Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 13.

Mr. WARMOUTH, the Governor elect, was inaugurated to-day in the hall of the House. The Representatives were present from both Houses. The lobbies were densely packed. The oath of office was administered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. A number of the outgoing and incoming officials were present on the platform.

Gov. WARMOUTH's inaugural address was very brief and well written, but not very explicit as to the future course of his administration. He says that he refrains at this time from entering into any discussion of measures deemed of importance; he urges, however, immediate measures for the repression of the lawlessness and disorder now existing in the State, and says that we want peace and order, and that without it we can have no prosperity.

Arrest of a New-Orleans Post Office Clerk in St. Louis—Indicted for Murder.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 13.

Gen. MONK, formerly Registering Clerk of the New-Orleans Post Office, was arrested here yesterday, charged with robbing the letters in that office of a large sum of money. MONK left to-day in custody of a United States detective.

The tobacco factory of GEORGE E. HUTCHINSON was seized to-day for non-compliance with the Revenue laws. HUTCHINSON was held to bail in the sum of $8,000.

The Grand Jury to-day reported a bill against Capt. DONALDSON for murder in the first degree, for shooting HENRY ANDERSON, on the steamer *Great Republic*. A bill was also reported against Capt. BARR for being accessory to the act.

Gen. GRANT, accompanied by Gen. DENT, visited the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Webster. The party were met by Gens. EDWARD CHIPMAN, MCNEIL and SHEPARD and JAMES E. YEATMAN, and other gentlemen, who introduced them to the Home.

Inauguration of the Governor of Alabama—The Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, July 13.

Gov. SMITH and Lieut.-Gov. APPLEGATE were sworn in to-day as provisional officers.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock noon, and elected officers. The fourteenth amendment was ratified, and the Senate then adjourned until to-morrow.

In the House officers were elected, and the fourteenth amendment was ratified.

About 5 o'clock, in pursuance of orders from Gen. SHEPPARD, two pieces of artillery were brought to the Capitol Hill and salutes fired in honor of the ratification of the fourteenth article of amendment.

The Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, July 13.

Mr. O'NEAL's resolution, to investigate the eligibility of each member, is the only business before the House. The Investigating Committee was in session the entire afternoon. The questions asked were: Did you hold office prior to the war, taking the oath to support the Constitution of the United States? Did you give aid and comfort to the rebellion? Have your disabilities been removed? No Senators have yet been excluded.

Seymour and Blair Ratification Meeting in Florida.

SELMA, Fla., Monday, July 13.

A grand Seymour and Blair ratification meeting was held in this city Saturday night. Several thousand persons were present, including many colored people. Speeches were made by Gens. MORGAN, PETTUS, SHELLEY, Judge BROOKS, Judge WOOD, Ex-Mayor M. J. WILLIAMS, Col. COLBY, late of the Federal Army, and several others. The meeting was the largest and most enthusiastic ever held here.

Seven Deaths by Sun Stroke in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Monday, July 13.

Within the forty-eight hours, ending Sunday afternoon, there were ten cases of sun stroke in this city—seven of which proved fatal. The heat to-day is intense.

Fire at Bridgeport, Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Monday, July 13.

Early this morning Messrs. TOMLINSON & BARLOW's lumber-yard was destroyed by fire; loss about $20,000. Insured for $9,000, which is equally divided between the Germania, Atlantic and Niagara Companies of New-York. The surrounding property was damaged to the amount of about $1,500, which was partially insured.

Decision in a Noted Extradition Case.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Monday, July 13.

The following decision by Judge HALL, of the United States Circuit Court, on the *certiorari* and *habeas corpus*, in the notorious extradition case of CHARLES H. BAKER, which was argued by Messrs. SWARTZ and BENEDICT, counsel for the Queen of England, and by Messrs. BOX and PARKER for the prisoner, on Friday last, will be important to the legal profession. Judge HALL says:

"A foreign conviction, under the statutes of the State of New-York, does not render a witness incompetent; as the statute has reference to a conviction under the laws of the State. The statutes of the State of New-York provide that the Governor or Legislature may pardon a convict and thus restore his competency. This could not be done in the case of a foreign conviction. However, I am of the opinion that the same result would be reached if the case was governed by the rules of evidence as it stood previous to the statutes of this State; as a foreign conviction in the year 1789 would not render such person incompetent.

The following important questions of law were fully argued, but the decision on the first point rendered a decision in them unnecessary, although the intimations of the Court were in their favor: *First*, Bail could not be taken under the Extradition Treaty, because cases so arising are not offences against the United States, but simply under treaty. *Second*, The question whether the United States Circuit Court has appellant jurisdiction from the decision of the United States Commissioner. *Third*, How far the Circuit Court could review evidence on *certiorari* and *habeas corpus*.

The prisoner was remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal, and will be removed to Canada on Wednesday or Thursday next.

International Commercial Convention at Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, July 13.

A great International Commercial Convention is to be held in this city on the 4th of August, to consider the various projects now before the country for increasing the facilities of intercourse between the interior and Atlantic seaboard, to urge the adoption of measures to relieve commerce of unnecessary burdens, and to secure unrestricted freedom of trade throughout North America. Delegates are expected from all sections of the country.

Drowned in the Susquehanna, Near Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Monday, July 13.

A boy named JOHN CONNORS was drowned on Saturday afternoon while bathing in the Susquehanna River, near this city, and a young man named JOHN M. CRANDALL was also drowned while bathing in the Susquehanna River, near Kirkwood, in Broome County. His body floated, and was found in the night by fishermen.

Sudden Death of a Stranger at Bordentown, N. J.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Monday, July 13.

A man got off the through train to New-York at Bordentown, was suddenly taken sick and died. He had a through ticket to New-York. The name of LAWRENCE KELLY was on his shirt-collar. Any other information respecting him can be had of the Coroner of Bordentown.

The South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, July 13.

In the Legislature to-day a bill passed the second reading validating the laws of the Provisional Government of the State. A bill was introduced for the preservation of homesteads.

The election for Senator takes place to-morrow. A sharp contest will ensue, as there is said to be considerable division in the Republican ranks.

Burning of the Schooner Henrietta of Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, July 13.

The schooner *Henrietta*, of Boston, from Dresden, Me., for Boston, with a cargo of hay, was destroyed by fire below this port, Sunday night, by the explosion of a lamp. The crew were saved and landed here.

Reports of the Strike in the Mining Regions of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Monday, July 13.

A telegram received by the Governor, from Pottsville, shows that the reports of outrages in the mining regions are all false. It seems almost positive that the reports are circulated by interested parties to raise the price of coal.

A Boy Shot in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Monday, July 13.

GEORGE KROUSE, aged 16, fired a revolver at NATHANIEL WESTCOTT, aged 14, to-day, inflicting a serious wound in the breast. KROUSE had, a few days before, stabbed WESTCOTT in the leg, and the last outrage, it is believed, was prompted by a deliberative intent to commit murder.

Decrease of the Cholera in Havana—Raising the Telegraph Cable.

HAVANA, Monday, July 13.

The cholera in this city is decreasing in violence and extent.

The *Narva* succeeded in raising a mile of the new telegraph cable, but the machinery subsequently lost hold of the cable, and it sank to the bottom.

Gov. Seymour at Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Monday, July 13.

Gov. SEYMOUR passed through this city to-day *en route* for his home in Utica. A Federal salute was fired, and a large number of citizens were at the depot to welcome him. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Parade of the Kuklux Klan in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, July 13.

One hundred of the Kuklux Klan made their appearance at midnight last night, clad in the usual costume. They marched through the principal streets of the city and suddenly disappeared again.

Discovery of a New Planet.

DETROIT, Mich., Monday, July 13.

A planet hitherto unknown was discovered by Prof. WILSON at Ann Arbor, Mich., last night at 11 o'clock, in the Constellation Capricornicus. It shines like a star of the eleventh magnitude.

Wife-Beating at Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Monday, July 13.

FRANK WASNEY, master of the brig *Petrel*, of Prince Edward's Island, gave his wife a terrible beating last night on board of the vessel. He was arrested, and is under $500 bail to answer.

Appointment of a United States Senator from Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 13.

Hon. WM. PINCKNEY WHITE has been appointed by Gov. SWANN United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of REVERDY JOHNSON.

Railroad Shops Burned in Wisconsin.

PORTAGE, Wis., Monday, July 13.

The machine shops of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad were burned yesterday. Loss, $50,000.

Gen. Blair Going to the Rocky Mountains.

CHICAGO, Ill., Monday, July 13.

Gen. F. B. BLAIR, Jr., arrived here to-day and left this evening on a trip to the Rocky Mountains.

Ratification Meeting.

PITTSBURG, Monday, July 13.

A Seymour and Blair ratification meeting was held this evening in this city. There was a very large attendance.

A VOUDOU INCANTATION.—Some difficulty occurred, a few days since, between a girl named Josephine Wells and a voudou enchantress, at which the voudouist became terribly incensed against the unbelieving syren. She threatened dire and fearful calamities. As if to carry her prognostics of evil into execution, she came to her residence last night, and after going through an unintelligible conjuration, laid a sack on the door-step, containing a quantity of herbs, nails and every imaginable thing with which "sorcerers" impose on the credulous. This being done, she left. A few minutes afterward the dupe imagined herself sick. Her pains and "penalties" were awful. Friends were sent for, but instead of applying the proper remedies for the colic, they stood by and watched the victim of the voudou's vengeance. The fearful screams of the sufferer brought a policeman to the spot. After hearing the account of the matter he arrested the whole party and brought them to the station.—*New Orleans Picayune, July 9.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Legislature—Striking Points in the Legislation—Party Spirit—Impeachment—Gov. Orr Retiring—Gov. Scott Coming In—State of the Treasury—Public Institutions—Gov. Scott's Inauguration—Presidential Nomination.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Friday, July 10, 1868.

During these earlier days of the new Legislature of South Carolina occur many scenes noteworthy as indications of the attitudes of parties and the character of principles, rather than as events worth mention in themselves. Among these is the debate that occurred in the Senate upon B. F. WHITTEMORE's joint resolution covering the proposed fourteenth article. This debate brought out in forcible language from J. J. WRIGHT, B. F. RANDOLPH and C. P. LESLIE (all colored) the most decided opposition to any measure that contemplated the disfranchisement of any man in the State. This opposition did not make them vote against the joint resolution; but was brought forward by way of apology or explanation. Of these men, WRIGHT is unquestionably the ablest man of his color in the Senate, and bids fair to be the leader of that race upon that floor.

Another striking scene in the House was the debate of several hours upon the exclusion of the Anderson delegation, which consists of Messrs. MOORE and WILSON. The grounds of the exclusion are exceedingly puerile. These members (Democrats) offered a protest against their exclusion, representing that their election was regular, and was so declared by the Commanding-General, whose certificate of election they present; that inasmuch as the civil rule has not yet been inaugurated, the certificate of the Commanding-General should be ultimate and supreme; that the principle that excludes them would exclude any and every other member of the House. In reply to this protest, (which, though presented by a member, was ruled out by the Speaker,) there are only insinuations of illegality in the election or incompetency in the persons elected. Yet, in the angry debate that ensued and consumed the greater part of Wednesday, there were some speeches in favor of admitting the delegates made by negroes—two in particular, those of WHIPPER and WILDER, the former of whom is clearly the leader of the colored man's party in the House. These men urge, with great force, that the principle, if admitted in the form of a precedent, may become a two-edged sword, hereafter to cut against their own party, for it is not disguised in these wranglings that the issues are political and not judicial or legislative, although the attempt is made to throw them into the form of the latter. The secret of this exclusion of the Anderson delegation is said to be less that the men are Democrats than that they will vote, if admitted before the Senatorial election, for SAWYER instead of for MACKEY, the latter being the present favorite of the controlling majority.

Yet another striking incident was the notice given by WRIGHT (negro) in the Senate of his purpose to introduce a resolution to present a petition to Congress praying that all political disabilities arising from the operation of the 14th article be removed.

Yet another, in the opposite direction, was the resolution offered by R. H. CAIN, (negro,) seconded by HOYT, (white,) as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the President *pro tem.*, with instructions to report whether the Senators who voted in the negative in the ratification of the amendment to the United States Constitution have or have not violated their oaths and committed perjury, and if so to recommend what course should be adopted by the House to vindicate the purity of its organization.

This resolution was very promptly disposed of by motion of WRIGHT (negro) to lay on the table. The *animus* of the resolution is as vindictive as that of BUTLER and STEVENS was on impeachment in Congress.

THE RETIRING GOVERNOR.

Gov. ORR, upon request of the Legislature, before retiring, sent in one of the ablest State papers that has ever come from him. His review of the present situation of affairs in this State is a telling statement of the prostration of the Commonwealth. The public debt of the State last October was $5,523,576. The increase in the expense of the Judiciary service under the new Constitution is $56,931. The first annual appropriations needed amount to over a million, exclusive of free schools; and Mr. ORR recommends that a million be borrowed by the State upon bonds, provided the bonds can be disposed of at no greater discount than twenty per cent. He urges the completion of the Blue Ridge Railroad, connecting the West with the Atlantic cities, which will call for $3,500,000. The new Penitentiary is shown to be a successful institution. He recommends that the University of the State at Columbia, be continued in its present form, and that the Citadel buildings in Charleston be appropriated to a similar institution for the negroes. The Governor takes some pains to prove the legality of legislation allowing liberal homestead and other exemptions in cases now existing in the forms of either accounts, notes, judgments or mortages, as well as to cases hereafter to arise. Invoking the guidance of God upon their legislation, he makes his exit-official bow and retires.

THE IN-COMING GOVERNOR.

Gen. R. K. SCOTT (of Pennsylvania) was duly inaugurated yesterday about noon. A salute of *eighteen* guns was fired at the headquarters of the garrison; and the military Mayor had the city bell rung in honor of the event. Gen. SCOTT took the oath of office and delivered his inaugural, which was received with favor on all hands, being liberal and practical. His first formal message was also handed in immediately after the inaugural. It partook of the sentiments of the latter, and gave great satisfaction.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

The news of the nomination of Mr. SEYMOUR by the Democratic Convention in New York was received on all hands with great favor—the whites, because they consider him *par excellence* the man to carry out the main points of the Democratic Party; the blacks, because they believe that the nomination will increase GRANT's chances of election. I very much doubt if any other nomination would have been received by the whites of this State with as hearty an approval as his has been. BOISE.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

In the Valley—The Mission of San Luis Rey—A Bull Fight.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN LUIS REY, San Diego Co., Cal., Wednesday, May 13, 1868.

This letter finds me in one of the most exquisite little valleys in Southern California. The Valley of San Luis Rey (St. Louis the King) is an attractive strip of fertile land, watered by an inexhaustible stream, and is located about 47 miles west of San Diego. This valley is 23 miles in length, and about a mile in width, on an average. In the valley proper all kinds of grain, fruit and vegetables may be raised in great abundance, while for a hundred miles around the pasturage is second to none in the State, as there is a perfect network of creeks, springs and lagunas, in the vicinity of which the grass remains eternally green. There are several families living in the township of San Luis, who are the owners of extensive ranches and large herds of stock. The horses, mules, cattle and sheep of this valley are the finest I have ever seen in California. The mules and sheep cannot be improved upon in any portion of the country. All kinds of game abound, from bear to quail, and the streams are full of trout. It is no trouble at all to go out in the morning and catch from ten to fifty trout before breakfast, using the grasshopper or grub for bait. The climate is as pure as a child's kiss, and the weather indescribably charming. The mercury lingers in the seventies day and night with undistinguishable vascillations.

THE MISSION OF SAN LUIS REY.

This place is famous for having had the largest and most magnificent mission church upon the coast—the church and adjoining buildings occupying several acres, and having been surrounded by a garden containing a choice variety of fruits and ornamental trees and flowers. The church was built in the most substantial manner, a short time after the old Franciscan padres had gained a permanent foothold at San Diego and Monterey; and, while crumbling into decay, exhibits lingering and unmistakable evidences of its artistic and elaborate workmanship. Up to March, 1849, there was not a break in it, excep an entire absence of doors and windows, and other woodwork, which had been torn out by travelers for fuel. At this time, however, the walls became cracked in three places, and in the month (April, 1849,) following, the west end fell. During the next ten years all of the buildings except the church itself crumbled into ruins. The church still stands, with its extensive columns and corridors, but in a tottering condition. The winds cause the entire edifice to reel to and fro, and it is no longer safe to enter it.

At a short distance off this ruin looks like one of the temples of old, and might be taken for an ancient convent or monastery, in a good state of preservation. Upon a near approach, however, the enchantment of distance pales its illusory wand, and the unmistakable evidences of its rapid decay attract the attention of the beholder. The church and grounds belong to the Catholics, but are entirely abandoned; and the bells, which are said to have been the most high-toned on the coast, have been lately removed at the instance of the Bishop of the Diocese, much to the dissatisfaction of the neighboring Indians.

There are two gardens, in which there were a great variety of fruit; nothing of this kind remains, however, except a few olives. This latter fruit was an indispensable article with the old padres, and were put to a variety of uses. They were used as fruit and pickles, and the oil was used for light, and also for lubricating and culinary purposes. The century plant is indigenous here, and grows to a majestic height. Notwithstanding the abandonment of the church here, the priest at San Juan Capistrano visits San Luis once or twice a month, and disseminates the Gospel to the Indians.

A BULL FIGHT.

I stopped here on my way to San Bernardino to witness a bull fight. Now, a bull fight is something I had never seen, so I determined to assist, as the French say, in this sanguinary spectacle. I hied me to the "Pelea de Toros." The amphitheatre was a little queer—not a bit like the Colliseum—but it answered its purpose. Semi-circles of raised seats for spectators occupied two sides of the arena, broken on one side by the entrance, and on the opposite side by the mysterious gate through which would soon rush the infuriated animals.

Presently the gladiator entered, in white cotton tights and short red breeches. His face was painted in fantastic colors, and he wore a clown's cap. He proceeded to describe in pantomime how valiantly he would act, and then sang a song and executed a dance. Then entered the matadors, with red banners; they saluted the audience, and awaited the advent of the foe.

The gate at last swung open, the spectators shouted "*Bueno! bueno!*" "*Mucho bueno!*" ("Good! good!" "Very good!") and the ferocious animal entered. He looked as though he had made a mistake and entered the wrong room, and attempted to accomplish an exit, but the gate had returned to its fastening. Now the "fun" commenced. The matadors, whenever the bull would turn his head away, in seeming disgust, would fire themselves with valor, and rush up abreast or astern of the animal and shake their banners in the most defiant manner at—his tail. Through dint of jabber, Taurus would occasionally turn his head to see what the trouble was, when the representatives of chivalrous Spain would bound over into the auditorium as if they had been shot from a cannon with nitro-glycerine. It was a question which was most afraid, the men or the animal. They had all evidently been impressed with the fact that discretion, in this instance, was the better part of valor. Thus, one after another, three of these "ferocious animals" entered the ring, and trotted around like old milch cows, the boys on the outside pulling their ears and horns, and otherwise maltreating them, till they were driven outside the gates. Really, *the* gladiator did nothing. Yet he was loudly applauded and greeted with "*Muchas gracias!*" (Many thanks!) and we all took a glass of *aguardiente* (native brandy) to his *bueno salud* (good health.)

B. C. T.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Third-Party Movement—Newspaper Gossip.

From the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 11.

A movement was commenced here to-day with the object of forming a third party, to run CHASE for President and Gen. EWING, of Kansas, for Vice-President. This movement has been started by Democrats who are dissatisfied with the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and Conservatives of the Chase persuasion, who are determined to run CHASE at all hazards. It is understood that he is willing to be a candidate under these auspices, and it is confidently asserted to-night that the new party will receive the support of President JOHNSON, who is intensely disgusted with the action of the New-York Convention. A consultation was held at the White House this morning, at which Secretaries SEWARD and WELLES, and Senator DOOLITTLE were present, and it is reported that the subject was fully discussed, and the result was that rumors were soon after circulated on the street that initiatory steps had been taken to set the ball in motion.

From the Providence Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 12.

There is an undercurrent movement among politicians here, which it is difficult to reach, but which disturbs the surface just enough to indicate its course. That movement is still in embryo, but I think its purpose has been devised near enough to warrant the publication of the fact. Ever since the Democratic nomination the disappointed Democrats throughout the country, incensed by the action of the New-York Convention in throwing overboard such men as HENDRICKS, CHASE, HANCOCK and others for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, have been canvassing the chances of placing a third candidate in the field, and have been trying for two or three days to induce certain disappointed Republicans to join them, with CHASE as leader and candidate. It is argued that a third candidate could take a majority of the Democratic votes in the country, and enough of the Republicans who have been life-long friends of the Chief Justice to carry the electoral vote. All the indications point to this as the course likely to be pursued. It is very certain, from the action of the leaders here, that there is a wide-spread dissatisfaction among the Democrats, and if CHASE will consent to run he will have an opportunity. If he will not, then GRANT and COLFAX will have most of the votes among the sore-headed Democrats, and the balance will take no part in the election on either side.

Gen. HANCOCK, Secretaries MCCULLOCH, SEWARD and WELLES, Senator DOOLITTLE, and many other noted persons, called on the President yesterday. Whatever may be said regarding a quarrel between the President and Mr. MCCULLOCH, it is very evident, from their actions toward each other last evening during the out-door concert on the President's grounds, that their relations continue to be of the most friendly and pleasant nature.

Ex-Gov. Seymour—The Story About Insanity.

A telegram from Washington to the Boston *Post* says:

"A malicious story has been telegraphed West from this city by a Radical correspondent, to the effect that insanity is hereditary in the family of Gov. SEYMOUR, and hence his reluctance to accept the Democratic nomination. This may be regarded by them as splendid material for the canvass, and it may be unkind to expose the inhuman *canard*, but your correspondent is authorised to say that a case of insanity was never known in HORATIO SEYMOUR's family. The only possible foundation for the story is the fact that RUTGER B. MILLER, who married a sister of Gov. SEYMOUR—but who is no blood relation—was at one time supposed to be threatened with insanity. The apprehension, however, proved to be groundless. These facts are furnished by a responsible gentleman, in high official position, who is intimate with Gov. SEYMOUR's family, and the infamous statement alluded to is branded as false in every particular."

The Pittsburg, (Penn.,) *Gazette* of Monday, has the following allusion to the same story:

Mr. HENRY SEYMOUR, the father of the present Democratic candidate for President, was for some years a Canal Commissioner of the State of New York. About 1836, while holding that office, he committed suicide in the basement of his dwelling at Utica—the same now occupied by his eminent son—by shooting himself with a pistol. Immediately the impression obtained currency that his fiducial accounts were in an unsatisfactory condition; in plain words, that he was a defaulter. An examination showed his official accounts to be correct in every particular, and his private affairs to be altogether prosperous. He fell by his own hand, a victim of an overtaxed brain, as many another man did before him and has since. This, we think, is the only case of insanity in the family. Neither HORATIO, nor his brother, JOHN F., nor his two sisters, (the youngest of whom is the wife of the Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING, a Republican member of the United States Senate,) have given the slightest indications of inheriting the malady.

The Pennsylvania Legislature—Letter from Gov. Geary.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Penn., July 11, 1868.

Hon. L. D. Shoemaker, Wilkesbarre, Penn.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 7th inst., and numerous others on the same subject, are duly received, some suggesting and others opposing an extra session of the Legislature, in consequence of the recent decision of the Supreme Court against the constitutionality of the Registry law. I very much regret that decision, annulling an act affecting the purity of the ballot-box, which I regard above all price; but after a most careful examination of the reasons for and against the proposed action, I feel constrained to decline calling an extra session. The Election laws remain substantially the same as for years past, and in my judgment the facts do not present such an extraordinary occasion as is contemplated by the Constitution. Truly yours,

(Signed) JNO. W. GEARY.

Universal Amnesty—Views of Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, June 11, 1868.

Hon. T. C. McCreery, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: * * * I received your most excellent speech, and congratulate you upon your very able and unanswerable vindication of right principles, and your destructive onslaught upon the ruinous radicalism of reconstruction. I am proud to acknowledge you as a Kentucky Senator, worthy of our State.

I must tender you my sincere thanks for the complimentary terms in which you refer to the "late Governor of" our State. Though I was for a time bitterly assailed for the policy adopted by me of pardoning all soldiers of either army who were indicted for acts committed by them while in the course of war, yet I have the gratification of knowing that it is now almost universally commended, even by those who at the time opposed it. It was my earnest and thorough conviction, and upon it I acted, that a general condonation of all war grievances, public and private, should immediately follow the termination of the civil war.

Universal amnesty, with no exceptions whatever, was the policy I advocated, and our experience in Kentucky fully attests the correctness of the principle. We have now in Kentucky better and kindlier relations among our people than exists in any State North or South of us, and it is attributable to the policy inaugurated by me, and carried out by the Legislature upon my urgent recommendation. Had the same policy been adopted by the Federal authorities, our present dangerous condition would have been averted, and this day, instead of having an oppressed, down-trodden and ruined people in the Southern States, we would be the best united, most prosperous and happy nation on earth. * * *

Yours, truly, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

Ex-Gov. Henry S. Foote on Seymour.

In his speech at the Democratic ratification meeting in Nashville, Tenn., on Thursday evening, Ex-Gov. HENRY S. FOOTE said that for several weeks past, and until Gov. SEYMOUR's cordial indorsement of the noble platform adopted by the Democratic Convention, he had been painfully apprehensive that he did not entirely concur with Mr. PENDLETON and his political friends upon the great financial question now pending. Upon every other question he knew him to be altogether unexceptionable. His integrity and honor were above question; and now that his true attitude upon the financial issues had been emphatically made known, he rejoiced, as he did not doubt that every true Democrat in the South and West would do, in yielding him a warm support. Indeed, Gov. SEYMOUR having been brought forward in the Convention by Mr. PENDLETON's friend, and urged to keep the field as a candidate by the noble-minded and much-calumniated VALLANDIGHAM, he could not but regard his nomination as one of the most fortunate results which could possibly have occurred.

Dinner to Hon. Reverdy Johnson in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 8, 1868.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, United States Senator, Washington:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned citizens of Baltimore, on behalf of themselves and others, desire to tender you a banquet, at such time as may be most agreeable to you, before your departure on your mission to the Court of St. James.

It is with no ordinary feelings that we ask you to meet with us upon this occasion. For almost half a century your name and fame have been "household words" in our midst. At our bar, which has always numbered among its members men of high culture and commanding talent, you gave early promise of the great legal ability which has enabled you to win and maintain such eminent rank in the Supreme Court and Senate of the United States. And it is a source of just pride to us that the choice of the President has received the unanimous confirmation of the Senate, and that the settlement of the intricate questions of international law, pending between this country and Great Britain, is to be intrusted to one who enjoys an honorable Transatlantic reputation, and possesses the requisite legal learning and skillful statesmanship to effect—if such qualities can command—a just and speedy termination of the questions at issue.

We are, dear Sir, faithfully, your friends and servants,

John W. Garrett, William Fell Giles, A. Schumacher, Wm. Schley, I. M. Parr, Wm. H. Collins, Decatur H. Miller, Nelson Poe, George Cassard, I. Nevitt Steele, Dr. R. R. Steele, F. W. Brune, John Hopkins, Wm. M. Merrick, George S. Brown, John C. King, Robert A. Fisher, A. W. Bradford, Wm. Devries, R. J. Brent, C. W. C. McCoy, Charles E. Phelps, Hugh Sisson, John Carson, Washington Booth, Orville Horwitz, J. D. Kremelberg, Thomas M. Smith, Robert T. Baldwin, Wm. S. Reese, John R. Seemuller, Wm. Wilson, Jr., Wm. T. Walters, Wm. Prescott Smith, Walter S. Wilkinson, B. F. Newcomer, W. W. Spence, W. H. Graham, Wm. W. Taylor, J. Stricker Jenkins, H. L. Whitridge, Wm. H. Brune, W. H. Perot, R. H. Tucker, F. W. Bennett, J. W. Alnutt.

MR. JOHNSON'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: I accept with grateful pleasure your invitation of the 8th inst. to a banquet to be given in Baltimore on such a day as may be agreeable to me, before my departure for England.

If Wednesday next, the 15th inst., will be convenient to you it will be to me, and for the very kind and complimentary terms with which you have addressed me I return you my most sincere thanks, and remain truly your friend, REVERDY JOHNSON.

To Messrs. JOHN W. GARRETT, WM. F. GILES, A. SCHUMACHER, WM. SCHLEY, I. M. PARR, WM. H. COLLINS and others, Baltimore.

HOT WEATHER.

The Prevailing Heated Term—The Thermometer's Story Here and Elsewhere—Casualties from Sun-stroke.

Good loveable old ladies say sometimes when they are very far from being supurlatively comfortable, even when that plag'y rheumatism is nibbling at their joints, that they are in the *enjoyment* of poor health. Amiable old souls! let us imitate their devout thankfulness for miseries conferred, and say we are in the enjoyment of hot weather! That gulf stream, which was said by the *savans* to have left us severely in the cold last Winter, seems to have returned to us suddenly and to have amused itself, preparatory to its present embrace of our western shores, by getting up a pleasant little boil, probably of indignation at being put out of its way by that submarine shaking at St. Thomas. Hot water laves our shores; the air around us is absolutely motionless, and since the thunder-storm of Thursday morning, which we hoped would leave a cool breath behind it, the sun has beamed unclouded upon us during the live-long day, and with dangerous intensity of ray. The breeze which usually comes from the West after the sunset of hot days, we have not known since that stormy night. Hence nighttime has been as hot almost as the noontide, to the terrible discomfort and unrest of the thousands, young and old, in our densely peopled City. Yesterday was truly a fearfully hot day, so hot as to bring death to numbers, and more or less sickness to all exposed to the sun for any length of time. Many whose names do not appear in the Police returns were carried to their homes from the streets where they fell prostrate; others, and they were many, dragged themselves through their days' duty as best they could, and escaped from it as early as they might, in unenviable condition of body. Toward midnight last night there was some promise of a change, as the sky became overcast by a murky haze, such as preceded the thunder storm of Friday, and it may be that relief will come as it did then with the early hours of the morning. It is but reasonable to conclude that a heated term so extended as this one is will break up fiercely in the effort nature will make to restore the atmospheric equilibrium.

The thermometrical record of last week, from the report of the Meteorolgical Department of the Central Park, gives us the following figures, the thermometer being in the shaded open air:

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Sunday, July 5	83	95	77
Monday, July 6	77	78	67 1-5
Tuesday, July 7	65	75½	71½
Wednesday, July 8	72½	81½	73
Thursday, July 9	67½	77	68
Friday, July 10	71	78	71½
Saturday, July 11	76½	88½	79

To the above may be safely added 5 degrees, to obtain the range of heat in the streets in the City. During the Winter the Park records were invariably 5 to 6 degrees lower than those of thermometers in the sheltered places in the City. The figures for Sunday and yesterday outherod those above given considerably.

The thermometer on the former day, and in the neighborhood of the City Hall, gave at 7 A. M. 93 degrees, and at 3 P. M. 94. In many places, also, in the shade, it was much hotter than this, the mercury indicating at various points in this City and in Brooklyn 98 degrees. During the entire night of Sunday it did not fall below 90. Yesterday, in the neighborhood of the City Hall, the record is, at 7 A. M., 84; at noon, 94; at 3 P. M., 96; at 10 P. M., 94. At various points, however, along Broadway, the mercury, while in the shade, but subjected to the action of the heat, retracted from opposite buildings and from the parched streets, rose to 100, high enough to make the coolest look aghast and hot-headed people wish they were at home.

CASUALTIES.

At 9:40 yesterday morning, MARTIN HORTNAM, aged 45, of No. 543 West Twenty-sixty-street, was sun-struck at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Tenth-avenue. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning JANE BAXTER, living at No. 97 Washington-street, died suddenly, death at least hastened by the intense heat.

A child named JOHN BRADY, residing at Sheffield-street, Newark, was sun-struck yesterday, at Newark, and died shortly afterward.

The reports from the various Police Precincts last evening as to casualties from the heat were very meagre in details, and especially so as to the extent of the injuries inflicted. In the appended list of persons overcome by the heat and cared for by the Police, where it is not otherwise specified, the sufferer was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At 8:30 A. M. THOMAS HORAN was overcome at the corner of First-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street.

At 3 P. M. an unknown man was found insensible at the corner of Sixtieth-street and Third-avenue.

At 2 P. M. FRANK SANDLEY was prostrated at the corner of Forty-second-street and Second-avenue. He was taken to No. 234 East Fortieth-street.

At 4 P. M. a man named MEYERS was found insensible at the corner of Hudson and Harrison streets.

At 5 P. M. ROBERT WALSH was found insensible at the foot of Gansevoort-street.

At 5:15 an unknown man dropped insensible at the corner of Forty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue. About 55 years of age, stoutly built, and black hair; had on dark coat and vest, light pants and black felt hat.

At 5:25 PETER ANDERSON, a Swedish emigrant, was prostrated at the corner of Chambers-street.

At 5:50 P. M. FRANK FAIR fell insensible at the corner of Greenwich and Bank streets.

At 5:56 P. M. JOHN H. BLANK died suddenly at No. 272 Avenue A, supposed from effects of the heat. Coroner notified.

At 6 P. M. LAWRENCE MORAN fell insensible at the corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street. He was taken to his home, No. 125 Greenwich-street.

At 6 P. M. ADAM BENSELL, a German, 40 years of age, died from sun-stroke at No. 235 William-street.

At 6 P. M. PHILIP ROACH was found sick from the heat in the yard of No. 52 Baxter-street.

At 6 P. M. an unknown man fell on the corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Eleventh-avenue, overcome by the heat. About 45 years of age, and dressed in dark coat and pants and white shirt. He was taken to Mt. Sinai Hospital.

Late in the afternoon, Mrs. NIXON died suddenly at No. 204 Greene-street—it is presumed from the effects of the heat. A Coroner was notified.

At 7 P. M., ABRAHAM ORCOTT was overcome by the heat at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Third-avenue.

At 8 P. M., ADAM COMBRICK was found insensible from the effects of the heat, at the corner of Avenue C and Eleventh-street.

At 11 o'clock P. M. CORNELIUS CAVANAUGH fell, prostrated with the heat, in Elm-street.

At 11:30 P. M. an unknown man was found dead at No. 418 West Seventeenth street. Coroner notified.

At 12:05 A. M. BERNARD COOPER fell dead at his residence, No. 101 Cannon-street. A Coroner was notified.

At 12:30 this morning JOHN MURPHY, a native of Ireland, 40 years of age, died from the effects of sun-stroke at No. 60 Mulberry-street. Coroner notified.

Late in the evening FREDERICK MILLER, a German, 30 years of age, died suddenly, at No. 337 West Forty-fourth-street, presumed from the effects of the heat. He had been maimed on the preceding day. The Coroner was notified.

Whether any of the above cases will prove fatal, it is impossible to determine from the data given in the reports. It will be remarked that nearly all the casualties are stated as having occurred after 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Weather Elsewhere.

New-Jersey, always ahead of us in mosquitoes, chills and fevers, and other pleasant creations of hot sun and stagnant waters, gives us the go-by in figures thermometrical also. We learn that the mercury went up to 104 yesterday in Paterson, and that in Jersey City it was nearly 100.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, July 13.

The weather yesterday was the hottest that has been experienced here in 14 years. The thermometer indicated 100 degrees. To-day it has reached 99.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 13.

It is intensely hot and the crop reports are very favorable for all kinds.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, July 13.

The weather continues extremely hot. The mercury this afternoon ranged from 97 to 101 in the shade. Numerous cases of sunstroke are reported, several of which have proved fatal.

BALTIMORE, Md., Monday, July 13.

To-day has been the hottest day of the season. The thermometer, at 2 o'clock P. M., indicated 92 degrees in the shade; at 4 o'clock 90 degrees, and in some localities as high as 103.

There were several cases of sun-stroke, none of which, however, proved fatal.

CHICAGO, Ill., Monday, July 13.

Five cases of sun-stroke have occurred here yesterday and to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 13.

The heat to-day is excessive. In some places the temperature is as high as 99 in the shade.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Monday, July 13.

Sunday the thermometer was 100 degrees in the shade.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 13—9 A. M.

Port Hood—Wind S.; clear; ther. 65.
Halifax—Wind S. W.; clear; ther. 78.
Portland—Wind N. E.; cloudy; ther. 70.
Boston—Wind N. E.; clear; ther. 80.
New-York—Wind N. W.; clear; ther. 90.
Philadelphia—Wind N. W.; clear; ther. 91.
Wilmington—Wind W.; clear; ther. 84.
Washington—Wind S.; clear; ther. 93.
Fortress Monroe—Wind S. W.; clear; ther. 84.
Richmond—Wind S.; clear; ther. 80.
Oswego—Wind N. W.; clear; ther. 85.
Buffalo—Wind N. W.; clear; ther. 82.
Pittsburg—Wind N. W.; clear; ther. 81.
Chicago—Wind S.; clear; ther. 90.
Louisville—Wind N. W.; clear; ther. 89.
New-Orleans—Wind N. E.; clear; ther. 81.
Mobile—Wind E.; clear; ther. 84.
Key West—Wind E.; clear; ther. 80.
Havana—Clear; ther. 82.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.—A grand Republican ratification meeting in support of GRANT and COLFAX, will be held at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, this evening. Addresses are expected by HORACE GREELEY, Senator NYE, Judge VAN COTT, Lieut.-Gov. WOODFORD, and others.

For sunburns, freckles and all blemishes of the skin and complexion use PHALON'S "Paphian Lotion."

PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP" is indispensable for the TOILET, BATH AND NURSERY. Sold by all druggists.—*Advt.*

Nature's Simple Remedy.

The medical profession in this country as well as in Europe are giving preference to the use of Mineral Waters over all other remedies in the treatment of Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Kidney and Urinary Diseases, and the various conditions resulting from excessive acid secretions, such as Dyspepsia and Debility. Gettysburg Katalysine Water has proved almost a specific in such cases, and the statements of cures are worthy of careful examination.

Pamphlets can be had at any of the principal druggists' stores where the water is for sale.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.—It Kills Instantly.—Cockroaches, fleas, bugs, and every kind of insect vermin killed at once by this remarkable powder. It is not poisonous but certain to do its work. A single 25 cent flask has often

KILLED A PECK OF COCKROACHES.

This powder is also the very best thing in the world to put away Furs, Carpets, and Winter Clothing, &c., in. It is sure to drive away Moths. Be sure you get Lyon's. It is the original and only true Insect Destroying Powder. Beware of Imitations. See the signature of E. Lyon on the flask. Depot, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Experience has proved that Panknin's Hepatic Bitters are the great remedy of the age for NERVOUS DEBILITY, as well as all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the stomach or hepatic functions. Try a bottle and be convinced.

For sale by druggists generally. HEGEMAN & CO., Agents.

Gents Calf sewed Gaiters, $5.

Calf Oxford Shoes, box toes, $4 50.
LORIN BROOKS & SONS,
No. 454 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Presidential Nominations, Medallion imitation ivory sleeve buttons, perfect likeness, assorted colors, $1 per pair.
WM. M. WELLING, Patentee, No. 571 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED

COEY—REYNOLDS.—At St. Thomas' Chapel, on Thursday, July 9, by Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D., Mr. JAMES COEY, of San Francisco, Cal., to Miss MARIA L. REYNOLDS, of this City.

DOBSON—VELDRAN.—On Sunday, July 12, by Rev. Dr. Weston, EDWARD C. DOBSON to AMANDA M. VELDRAN, all of this City.

WEMYSS—TITUS.—On Monday, July 13, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. C. D. Jackson, FRANCIS S. WEMYSS to KATE E. TITUS, of Westchester.

WYSARD—PERRIN.—At Flushing, L. I., on Friday, July 10, at the Congregational Church, by Rev. J. C. Egbert, of West Hoboken, assisted by Rev. John A. French, of Flushing, AUGUSTE WYSARD, of Bienne, Switzerland, to MARA C., daughter of P. A. Perrin, Flushing. No cards.

DIED.

DESMARETS.—On Monday morning, July 13, MARY ROSE, widow of the late Francis Desmarets, of Paris, France, in the 57th year of her age.

Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Apostles, (9th-av. and 28th-st.,) to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. Remains will be removed from her late residence, No. 212 West 40th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

EDWARDS.—At the residence of his parents, at Woodlawn, Westchester County, N. Y., on Sunday, July 12, at 8 A. M., ROBERT FERRIER EDWARDS, aged 14 years and 8 months.

Funeral for the cars, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., New-York, on Tuesday, July 14, at 11 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

FANNING.—On Sunday evening, July 12, in the 75th year of her age, MARY, widow of the late Thomas Fanning.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 78 2d-av., on Wednesday afternoon, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock.

LENNOX.—Suddenly, on Monday, July 13, JAMES RUSHTON, only son of Benjamin G. and Mary Augusta Lennox, aged 10 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 222 East 84th-st., on Wednesday, July 15, at 4 o'clock P. M.

LINEN.—On Monday, July 13, of consumption, ROBERT Y. LINEN, aged 27 years, 2 months and 8 days, at the residence of his parents, No. 407 West 43d-st.

Funeral services on Wednesday at 1 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

MYERS.—On Sabbath, July 12, FRANK D., only son of Joseph D. and Hannah Louise Myers, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his grandfather, Joseph S. Myers, No. 511 West 23d-st., at 1 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 14th inst.

MCCARTIN.—On Sunday morning, July 12, MARY EMMA, wife of H. E. McCartin, M. D., and eldest daughter of R. A. Barry, M. D., in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MCKEWAN.—On Friday, July 10, SOPHIA KING, the beloved wife of John McKewan, in the 60th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 167 West 19th-st., on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

OTTER.—On Monday morning, July 13, after a lingering illness, Mrs. SARAH OTTER, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at the 16th Baptist Church, 16th-st., near 8th-av.

PERRY.—At his residence, No. 262 Bleecker-st., on Monday morning, July 13, of disease of the lungs, TIMOTHY PERRY, aged 43 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., on Wednesday, at 2½ P. M.

SHEAR.—On Thursday, July 9, at the residence of his parents, No. 449 West 34th-st., at 11:35 A. M., of consumption, FREDERICK LE ROY, eldest son of Le Roy N. and Eliza E. Shear, aged 21 years less 17 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 2 P. M.

Dublin, Ireland, Rutland, Vt., St. Augustine, Fla., Detroit, Mich., San Francisco, Cal., and Minnesota papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSUMPTION CURABLE BY DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES.

"To cure consumption," the system must be prepared so that the lungs will heal. To accomplish this, the liver and stomach must first be cleansed and an appetite created for good, wholesome food, which, by these medicines, will be digested properly, and good, healthy blood made, thus building up the constitution. Schenck's Mandrake Pills cleanse the stomach of all bilious or mucous accumulations, and by using the Seaweed Tonic in connection, the appetite is restored.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is nutritious as well as medicinal, and by using the three remedies, all impurities are expelled from the system, and good, wholesome blood made, which will repel all disease. If patients will take these medicines according to directions, consumption, very frequently in its last stages, will yield readily to their action. Take the pills frequently to cleanse the liver and stomach. It does not follow that because the bowels are not costive they are not required, for sometimes in diarrhea they are necessary. The stomach must be kept healthy, and an appetite created, to allow the Pulmonic Syrup to act on the respiratory organs properly, and allay any irritation. Then all that is required to perform a permanent cure is to prevent taking cold. Exercise about the rooms as much as possible, eat all the richest food, fat meats, game, and in fact, anything that the appetite craves, but be particular and masticate well.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth-st., corner Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

Dr. Schenck will be professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New York, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., and then not until Tuesday, Aug. 18. A full supply of his medicines will be kept at his rooms, and by druggists generally. Each medicine has directions so explicit in all languages that no one can go astray. The only advantage in seeing Dr. Schenck is to be examined with the Respirometer, and to know whether they are curable.

If the lungs are too far gone, they will prolong life and soothe the pathway to the grave; and if they are curable, the medicine, if taken according to directions, will cleanse the stomach and liver, create an appetite and by taking plenty of good, nourishing food, the patient will outgrow the disease.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS. FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.

The attention of the trade and the public in general is called to the above-named preparation for making that pleasant and healthy Summer beverage known as KNAPP'S CELEBRATED ROOT BEER.

It is put up in 40 cent, 75 cent, and $4 bottles, also in gallon cans at $12, for making 10, 25, 200, and 800 gallons of the Beer. For sale by P. B. KNAPP & Co., No. 362 Hudson-st., and by druggists generally.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK'S NEXT VISIT professionally to New-York will be on TUESDAY, July 14, at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All persons wishing to see him had better embrace that opportunity, as he will not be again in this City after the above date till Tuesday, Aug. 18. Dr. SCHENCK'S Medicines are all accompanied with full directions, so that any one can cure themselves. A full supply of them can be obtained at all times at his Rooms.

WRIGHT'S BLACK INK.
INSTANTANEOUSLY BLACK.
RESISTS THE ACTION OF TIME AND OF CHEMICAL AGENTS.
(See certificate from School of Mines on large bottles.)
This ink is unchangeably fluid.
Deposits no sediment.
Will not corrode the pen.
For sale by all dealers, and at wholesale by W. O. WRIGHT & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, No. 3 Broadway, New-York.

THE NATION'S POOR.—THE NEW-YORK Branch of the Association for Educating the Blacks of the South has reached the end of its sixth annual school term with an exhausted treasury. It has not the means of bringing home the devoted band of women who, for the past nine months, have given up all the comforts of their own quiet Northern homes to work for the education of the nation's wards—a work carried on in the face of many privations, and, in some places in opposition to the active enmity of the so-called "better class." During the past season, as in the previous ones, the Society has educated many thousands of children and some hundreds of adults, and the Trustees confidently believe that of the money intrusted to their care not a dollar has been wasted. But the receipts of the past three months have not equaled the promises at the time of the opening of the schools last Fall, and the Trustees are now compelled to ask all who feel an interest in this great work and in its continuance, to contribute without delay such amount as they may feel willing to give, sending it either to FRANS. GEO. SHAW, President, No. 30 Vesey-st., or to EDWD. F. DAVISON, Treasurer, No. 128 Pearl-st.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY ON WEDNESDAY:
"THE METROPOLITAN AND NATIONAL MAGAZINE."

A NOTABLE NUMBER.

The AUGUST No.
OF
PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE

Contains several articles of special and peculiar interest and value, including
THE ROMANCE OF THE GREAT GAINES CASE, showing vividly that Truth is stranger than Fiction.
An able and pungent article on OUR CIVIL SERVICE; showing how the People of the United States are swindled by incompetent and dishonest office holders.
Sketches and Anecdotes in the noted HOMBURG GAMBLING HOUSE.
A SKETCH IN OILS—not by Rembrandt; but showing some of the lights and shades of Bubble Companies, Advertising Fictions and other notabilities of New-York business life.
A NIGHT-HUNT IN THE ADIRONDACKS. By JOHN BURROUGHS.
PEKING AND THE CHINESE. Full of novel information of special interest in connection with the Burlingame Embassy.
THE WEDDING AT THE PARKER HOUSE.
PRIVATE BOHEMIAS. By the author of "Emily Chester."
A Chapter of notable AUTOGRAPHS.
BITS. By Miss COOPER.
&c., &c., &c.
The NORTHERN MONTHLY is incorporated with this Magazine.
Price, 35 cents; $4 per annum. Liberal terms for Clubs.
G. P. PUTNAM & SON,
No. 661 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York, BANKERS AND BROKERS.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.
Persons keeping Currency or Coin accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice.
Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.
Collections made everywhere promptly.
United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.
State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.
Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, July 13, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $38 97 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $32 77 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 170 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.

At an election held on the 24th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Exchange Fire Insurance Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN, DANIEL B. PIERSON,
WILLIAM K. THORN, CHARLES BUTTS,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, WILLIAM P. COOLEDGE,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE, WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL, RICHARD C. COMBES,
ELISHA BROOKS, THOMAS B. PECK,
JOHN W. AMERMAN, JNO. G. GOTTSBERGER,
A. M. BININGER, SAMUEL RAYNOR,
EDMUND HURRY.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

MANNING & DE FOREST,

NO. 19 WALL-ST., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN SOUTHERN STATE AND RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Offer for sale Alabama Five and Eight per cent. Bonds, Louisiana State and Levee Sixes, Georgia Sixes and Sevens, and South Carolina Sixes.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., NO. 74 BROADWAY.
Travelers and commercial credits issued through the City Bank, London, or Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THE FOLLOWING FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS:
Columbus and Indianapolis Central R. W. Co., due Nov. 1, 1904.
Toledo, Logansport and Burlington R. R. Co., due Feb. 1, 1884.
Union and Logansport R. R. Co., due Dec. 1, 1905.
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co., due Aug. 1, 1890.
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co. (Sinking Fund,) due Nov. 1, 1886.
Chicago and Great Eastern R. W. Co., due Oct. 1, 1893.
Chicago and Great Eastern R. W. Co. (convertible,) due April 1, 1895.

The above roads having been consolidated into one corporation, under the name of the "Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company," the new Company has executed a trust mortgage to James A. Roosevelt and William R. Fosdick, of New-York, Trustees, covering all the roads, with the franchises and present and future acquired property, to secure an issue of Consolidated First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, payable in forty years (April 1, 1908,) at seven per cent. interest, maturing April 1 and Oct. 1 in New-York, the object being to consolidate all the above issues of bonds into one class.

The Union Trust Company of New-York (No. 73 Broadway) has been appointed the Company's Bond Fund Commissioner, and is authorized to exchange the new bonds for any of the above issues.

Copies of the mortgage and further particulars can be obtained at the office of the Union Trust Company, or at this office.

Parties exchanging bonds will have the difference of interest adjusted. B. E. SMITH, President.

TO THE HOLDERS AND OWNERS OF the coupon notes of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, bearing date July 1, 1867.
Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the terms and provisions of the indenture executed by the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, to George W. Weld and Robert Hale, Trustees, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1867, that all the promissory notes of said Railroad Company therein described and thereby secured and numbered, as follows, viz.:
Nos. one to forty inclusive, for $5,000 each; Nos. forty-one to two hundred and forty inclusive, for $1,000 each, will be paid together with the accrued interest thereon, on presentation at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York City, on and after the 10th day of August, A. D. 1868, and from and after said last mentioned date all of said notes will cease to draw interest, and the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will no longer pay interest on the same. By order of the Board of Directors.
D. B. HOWARD, Secretary and Treasurer St. L. J. and C. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CITY CENTRAL UNDERGROUND RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the New-York City Central Underground Railway Company hereby give notice that they will open books for subscription to the capital stock of said Corporation, at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of August next; and that said books will remain open for at least thirty days thereafter, that those who desire to subscribe for said stock may have the opportunity to do so; and in the event of a larger amount being subscribed than the capital stock of said Corporation, then such subscriber shall be entitled to a pro rata number of shares of said stock as near as may be, and in proportion to the amount so subscribed. Each subscriber shall at the time of subscribing pay to the Treasurer five per cent. of the par value of each share so subscribed by him.
W. B. OGDEN, President.
HENRY F. VAIL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.
NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.
The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TOLEDO CITY (OHIO) BONDS ISSUED FOR MUNICIPAL PURPOSES; also, ILLINOIS COUNTY BONDS, which will pay TEN PER CENT. INTEREST on the investment, and are considered FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES. For sale by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.
All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Monday, July 13, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sel.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	113¼	113¾	5-20 C., '67, new..	108⅞	109
Coupon, 1881	113¾	113¾	5-20 Coupon, '68.	108⅞	109⅛
5-20 Reg., 1862...	109	109½	10-40 Registered.	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62.	113¼	113¾	10-40 Coupon	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64.	110⅛	110⅝	Gold	141⅜	141⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65.	111¼	111¾	June 7.30	108⅜	108⅝
5-20 C., '65, new..	108⅜	108⅝	July 7.30	108⅜	108⅝

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONdition of THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,563,1[illegible]6 47
Overdrafts		7,548 65
Banking house		44,120 04
Current expenses	$8,415 82	
Premiums	8,552 17—	16,967 99
Cash items		42,2[illegible]6 65
Exchanges per Clearing House		174,429 75
American Exchange National Bank		4,842 24
United States bonds deposited with Treasurer for circulation		220,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand		155,200 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages, per schedule		337,108 06
Cash on hand notes of other National Banks	$25,178 00	
Cash on hand notes of other State Banks	3,789 00—	28,967 00
Specie		29,9[illegible]5 83
Fractional currency		12,568 00
Legal-tender notes		474 950 00
Compound interest notes		17,20[illegible] 0[illegible]
Three per cent. certificates		75,000 00
United States bonds and securities		2[illegible],000 00
Total		$3,224,250 68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$6[illegible]0,000 00
Surplus fund		25,000 00
Circulating notes received from Comptroller		195,720 00
State Bank circulation		10,829 00
Individual deposits		2,061,377 70
Discount	$13,113 04	
Interest	52,711 18	
Profit and loss	30,499 76—	96,323 98
Total		$3,224,250 68

I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of The Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.
State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to before me this 10th day of July, A. D. 1868.
FERNANDO BALTES, Notary Public New-York County.

PEORIA CITY WATER BONDS.
The undersigned offer for sale, on account of the City of Peoria (Illinois,) three hundred thousand dollars of the bonds of that city, issued to aid in construction of water works. The bonds draw seven per cent. interest (coupons payable semi-annually in New-York,) on 1st of June and December, and have twenty years to run, and were issued under a special act of the Legislature of Illinois, which act also provides for a special tax for payment of principal and interest. The bonds are now offered at ninety-five per cent. and accrued interest.
JULY 3, 1868. CLARK, DODGE & CO.

TRANSFER OFFICE, ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, July 13, 1868.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be open on WEDNESDAY, July 15. By order of the Board. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT CLOSING

OF RICH SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will commence on MONDAY to close out their wholesale STOCK OF RICH AND MEDIUM SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, at Retail, at a great reduction.
ENGLISH JACONETS, fast colors....18c.
FRENCH BEST JACONETS, fast colors....25c.
BEST QUALITY PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIES, 25c.; worth 60c.
500 ORGANDY ROBES, $3 to $10; cost $10 to $25.
DRY GOODS FOR SUITS.
Immense variety, from 15c. to 50c. per yard.
ROBES at half cost of importation; ¾, 4-4 and 8-4 IRON FRAME GRENADINE, from 5 c. upward.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, at same reduction.
WHITE GOODS, LINENS, TOWELINGS, SHEETINGS, and everything pertaining to HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, at less prices than ever.
500 PIECES WHITE PIQUE, 25c. up to finest imported.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, large assortment, at great reduction from previous prices.
200 PRINTED PIQUE ROBES, $6; cost $14 to import.
HOSIERY, EMBROIDERY, GLOVES.

R. H. MACY.

We shall keep up through the dull season of Summer a full assortment of
RIBBONS,
STRAW GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
CORSETS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
THREAD, LLAMA, AND SHETLAND SHAWLS,
SMALL WARES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS,
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
MILLINERY GOODS.
At our usual low prices, and we sell nothing but first-class goods.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., No. 62 West 14th-st.

AT JACKSON'S,

No. 551 BROADWAY.
JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION, A FULL LINE OF BLACK GRENADINES, HERNANIS, FLORENTINES, BAREGES, TAMISE CLOTHS, MALTESE CLOTHS, CRAPE CLOTHS, BOMBAZINES, &c., &c., IN ALL WIDTHS. ALSO, SOME EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, CONSISTING OF PONGEES, BAREGES, SERGES, WASH POPLINS, SEASIDE POPLINS, POPLIN DE PARIS, &c., 4s., 5s., 6s., PER YARD. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PLAID STRIPED AND CHENE MOHAIR GOODS FROM $3 TO $4 PER DRESS.
SUITS MADE UP AND MOURNING ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. HANDSOME BONNETS FROM $5 TO $8.
N.B.—ONE CASE OF BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS, 62½c. PER YARD. THESE GOODS ARE GOOD VALUE AT $1.

BEAUTIFUL TOYS.
At STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—E. S. JAFFRAY & CO. have an opening for an experienced salesman in the above department.

MILLINERY.

LADIES HATS AND REAL LACE BONNETS positively half price.—Real Lace Bonnets for Summer and Fall at half price. Warranted half price. Straw Hats and Bonnets $1. I. BIMMS, Millenery, No. 577 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—SUPPOSED TO BE BEtween the Sub-Treasury and office of Fisk & Hatch, six bonds of $1,000 each, 5-20s, 1868. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving or sending them to No. 381 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK.
Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., (late Williamsburg, L. I.)
Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 20, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.
The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.
DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO 96 WARREN-ST.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third Monday in July.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 283 Bowery.
Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
GERMAN SPOKEN.
☞ On and after Aug. 1, 1868, this Bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
THE USUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after July 16, 1868.
DIVIDENDS not withdrawn will draw interest from July 1.
DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st.
SIX PER CENT., free from tax, on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, southeast corner of Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Money deposited now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.
Bank Books in English, German and French.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Sec. GEO. FOLSOM, Pres't.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
The usual DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum upon all deposits entitled thereto on the 1st of July, will be paid on and after July 20.
ALL MONEY deposited on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from JULY 1.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, (free from Government tax) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 20. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
Deposits on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.
WM. S. WHITTOCK, N. J. HAINES, Vice Pr's. JOHN McLEAN, Pres. G. S. CHAPIN, Treas.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER H. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.
Open daily. Interest 6 per cent. on any amount free of tax. Deposits made before July 21 draw interest from July 1.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH,
NOS. 3 AND 5 BROADWAY, NEAR 1ST-ST.
Deposits made on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1.
Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER S. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST., June 23, 1868.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the Thirty-Fifth Semi-Annual Dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and Five per cent. per annum on larger sums payable on and after MONDAY, July 20, free of Government tax.
The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date. E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows:
On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum; and
On sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of Five per cent. per annum.
ALSO, AN EXTRA INTEREST of one-half the above rates, payable on and after Monday, 20th instant.
The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1868. GEO. F. THOMAE, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.
INTEREST WILL BE ALLOWED TO depositors at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,0, and five per cent. on sums exceeding $5,0, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, payable, free of tax, on or after Monday, 20th inst.
The bank is open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 1 0 Bowery.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 73 6TH-AV.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1868.—INTEREST at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be paid on $500 and under, and six per cent. on larger sums on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, 1868, and will be paid or credited July 20.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BOYCE, Secretaries.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., NOS. 470 BROADWAY AND 72 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, July 6, 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on the 10th inst.
Condition of Company July 1, 1868:

Cash Capital	$200,000 00
Surplus	179,060 64
Capital and Surplus	$379,060 64

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., NO. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, July 8, 1868.
DIVISION OF PROFITS.
A stockholders' dividend of 8 per cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.
ALSO, A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF 60 PER CENT., free of tax, to customers entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued Aug. 15.
ALSO, AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF 6 PER CENT. on the outstanding scrip of the Company, payable on demand. WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 152 BROADWAY.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1868.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, July 8, 1868.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend, or interest, under the provisions of the By-Laws, for the last six months, as follows:
At the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five, and under five hundred dollars, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward.
This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st instant, where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the pass books at any time when required, on and after the third Monday, 20th of this month. ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 Broadway, July 8, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF MEAD RUBBER COMPANY have this day declared a cash dividend of three per cent. out of the earnings of the Company, payable on and after the 15th inst., at their office, No. 12 Vesey-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868. W. W. WARD, Sec.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable at the Bank of America to New-York stockholders on demand.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 96 Broadway.

CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS	82,301 55

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1.
M. M. BRADLEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 10, 1868.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Dollars per share on all the capital stock of this Company (including the late increase of capital of 49,000 shares,) has been declared payable to the persons registered as stockholders on the books of the Company, on the 15th day of August, 1868, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
The payment of the usual April dividend having been delayed from causes beyond the control of the Company, it was deemed advisable, for the purpose of equalization, to anticipate the time of the usual October dividend, and include that in the present one.
This dividend is payable on and after the 1st day of September next, in the obligations of the Company, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, to be paid so soon as the Company can avail itself of its money, which it is now enjoined from receiving or using, by reason of certain injunctions granted in certain suits now pending in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th day of August, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of September.
Parties desiring transfers of stock can have it done and certificates sent them, by sending their certificates with the necessary stamps, to EDWARD ST. JOHN, Register, or to the undersigned at this office.
EBENEZER COOK, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Cash capital	$250,000
Surplus	207,000
Total assets	$457,000

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
H. GIROUX, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, July 10, 1868.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, July 1, 1868.
A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free of Government tax.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY,
PITTSBURG, July 8, 1868.
The Board of Directors of the Columbia Oil Company have this day declared a dividend, No. 30, of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, 13th. A. P. McGREW, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, June 30, 1868.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 18) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend (No. 10) of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Friday, 17th day of July proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York, to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburg.
The transfer books will close on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at 2 P. M., and reopen on Saturday, 18th.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 10, 1868.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON or before the 1st day of August, A. D. 1868, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will pay at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., City of New-York, all dividend scrip heretofore issued by the Company and yet outstanding, and the accrued interest thereon up to the time the same is presented for payment, provided presentment is made on or before the 1st day of August, A. D. 1868, and that from and after that date the said scrip will cease to draw interest.
Signed at Dubuque this 7th day of July, A. D. 1868.
C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer, Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 13, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and one-half per cent., payable Aug. 3, free of Government tax. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York.
The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst. until Aug. 4. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 10, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent, free of Government tax, payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after the first day of August next.
The transfer books will be closed on the 20th instant and opened on the 1st proximo.
GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight per Cent. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 149 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1868.
TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 48 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the 8th inst., free of Government tax. J. M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.
D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has declared a dividend of Seven per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free from tax.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 6, 1868.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1868.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMAN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after the 10th inst., free of tax.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE CO., No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1868.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. A. WILEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 100 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 7th July, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, BILLIARD TABLE BEDS, PLUMBERS' SLABS, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds. MARBLEIZED SLABS for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Show Rooms, No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 606 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000—PARTNER WANTED.—A GENtleman of business experience and standing, with a capital of $25,000, desires a partner of good character and business talent, and a like capital, in a permanent and exceedingly profitable business that will bear the closest investigation. The enterprise presents an excellent opportunity for a gentleman of means to engage in a pleasant and profitable business. References of the first class given and required. Address, with real name in strict confidence, D. W. H., care of Messrs. Harper & Bros., New-York, or E. Tiffany & Co., No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A large and well-located City hotel, now doing a first-class business; the house has been newly furnished, and is in complete order; none but principals and parties having at least $75,000 in cash need answer. Address, with real name and references, A. T., Box No. 1,917 Post-Office, New-York.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTablished retail dry goods business, located two hours' ride from New-York; capital required $5,000. For particulars see or address Mr. E. M. FROST, Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st., New-York.

$3,000—PARTNER WANTED TO JOIN in an agreeable business; no risk; $50,000 can be made in six months. Inquire at No. 118 West 22d-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MANUEL DE J. LOPEZ, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 14, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ASHER FRANK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Asher Frank, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of July, 1868.
jy14-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HARRIS HOYT and FRANCIS BOUCHER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Harris Hoyt and Francis Boucher, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitions should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of July, 1868.
jy14-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. CALDWELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court, by William H. Caldwell, of the City of Newburgh, in said district, who has duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated July 11, A. D. 1868.
jy14-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN R. CONCKLIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court, by Benjamin R. Concklin, of the town of Chester, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated July 11, A. D. 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jl4-law3wTu

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES BLACK and WILLIAM SECOR, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Secor, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of July, 1868.
jy7-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMANUEL IKELHEIMER and JOEL ADLER, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, s.s.: The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, July 8, 1868.
jy14 law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT PHYFE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the afternoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 3d July, 1868.
jy14-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHESTER P. DEWEY, a bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Chester P. Dewey, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of July, 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy14-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JOHN D. PIERCY, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John D. Piercy, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
W. MUIRHEID, Assignee, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.
Dated Jersey City, July 8, 1868. jy14-law3wTu*

NO. 1,053.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES K. FLEMING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles K. Fleming, of Scarsdale, County Westchester, State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 4th day of June, A. D. 1868.
JOHN H. HOLDANE, Assignee,
jy7-law3wTu* No. 106 Washington-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. PERSCH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John P. Persch, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of July, A. D. 1868.
HORATIO C. KING, Assignee,
jy7-law3wTu* No. 38 Wall-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS S. TOBIAS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Augustus S. Tobias, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy7-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS STINE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lewis Stine, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN P. MANN, Assignee.
jy7-law3wTu* No. 82 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB W. MOULD, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob W. Mould, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1868.
I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
je30-law3wTu* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Northern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy, No. 1,050.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. CARR, a bankrupt.—By order of the said Court.—Notice is hereby given according to law to all creditors of the said bankrupt to appear on the 17th day of August, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, before the said Court, at the United States Court Rooms in Buffalo, in said district, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. Dated Buffalo, June 24, 1868. M. P. FILLMORE, Clerk.
JNO. M'CONVILLE, Attorney, Rochester, N. Y.
je30-law3wTu

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANK H. JORDAN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Frank H. Jordan, of the City and County of New-York, in said district, and who was on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 19th day of June, A. D. 1868.
CHARLES H. HATCH, No. 26 Exchange-place, City of New-York.
je30-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At the City of Poughkeepsie, in said district, on the 26th day of June, 1868.—The undersigned hereby give notice of his appointment as Assignee of GEORGE B. FOOTE of the town of Beekman, in the County of Dutchess, and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court in said District.
je30-law3wTu ROB'T F. WILKINSON, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT McCORD, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Robert McCord, of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, the 23d day of June, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
[illegible] No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 30th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES C. LEWIS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 2d day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EBENEZER YOUNG, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 30th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN H. BRACKEN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of J. H. Bracken & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 14, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW KUNZLER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Andrew Kunzler, of the City of New York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of June, 1868.
je30-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of A. HAMILTON HAGER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by A. Hamilton Hager, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of June, 1868.
je30-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. HOLSKE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William F. Holske, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A.M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of June, 1868.
je30-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SPENCER H. MIDDLETON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Spencer H. Middleton, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act; and that the 28th day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of July, 1868.
jy7-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB FRIEDMAN and HENRY FRIEDMAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts and each of them.—Dated New-York, 28th day of June, A. D. 1868.
je30-law3wTu* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES GREENWOOD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, July 1, 1868.
jy7 law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS T. PRANKARD, WILLIAM C. PRANKARD and JOHN S. MARSHALL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts and each of them.—Dated New-York, 1st July, 1868.
jy7-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD B. ABBOTT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Hy. Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 3d day of July, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward B. Abbott, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy7-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KENYON G. VIELE, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Kenyon G. Viele, of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who has been, to wit, on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 3d day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ju7-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB NEW, bankrupt.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob New, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
ALBERT TILT, Assignee,
jy7-law3wTu* No. 42 Walker-st., New-York City.

NO. 941.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY B. MELVILLE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry B. Melville, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of June, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy7—law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC S. WEINBERGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac S. Weinberger, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of July, A. D. 1868.
jy14-law3wTu* JOHN P. MANN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHRISTIAN F. W. YERGENS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Christian F. W. Yergens, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who was, on the 23d day of May, 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 26th day of June, 1868.
JAMES GUYON BENNETT,
jy7-law3wTu* No. 76 Franklin-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN FRANKLIN BURNS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Franklin Burns, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1868.
jy7-law3wTu* JOHN P. MANN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM C. H. SHERMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his choice as assignee of William C. H. Sherman, of the town of New-Windsor, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, New-York, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.
S. W FULLERTON,
je30-law3wTu* Of Newburgh, N. Y., Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 2d day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK RITTICH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 10th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DENNIS DE COURCY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES T. DERRICKSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 2d day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL P. TOWNSEND, of the Town of Scotch Plains, State of New-Jersey, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JENKS BUDLONG, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New-York, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 14, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN F. INGRAHAM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Benjamin F. Ingraham, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same; when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of July, 1868.
jy14-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES SAGER, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles Sager, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of July, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy7-law3wTu*

NO. 1,051.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILO McALPINE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 1st day of July, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Philo McAlpine, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy7-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY S. HAWKS, bankrupt.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry S. Hawks, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 19th day of June, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
je30-law3wTu No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE H. P. WILLCOX, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of George H. P. Wilcox, of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 23d day of June, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy14-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, FRIDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st. will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE," FOUNDed 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau,
To aid those who seek well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who want positions;
To transact Educational business of all kinds.
All seeking Teachers will find unrivaled facilities. Teachers wanting positions should have application form now. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond-st.

PROF. I. S. DAVISON DEVOTES HIMSELF to the higher education of a few youth, of both sexes. Term begins Sept. 14, at his residence, No. 59 Hunter-st., corner Gates-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., where circulars may now be obtained. Four Misses will be received into the family, sharing all advantages with his son and daughters. Private tuition during the Summer. Refers to Drs. T. L. Cuyler, J. E. Rockwell, J. T. Duryea, M. S. Hutton, Messrs. David M. Stone, Curtis L. North and Cyrus W. Field.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.
Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A FEW PUpils to instruct in the English branches; also the rudiments of French and music; advertiser can attend at pupils' homes; first-class references. Address M. E., No. 451 6th-av.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE desires a situation as private tutor; can give the best references. Address R., Box No. 2,380, New-Haven, Conn.

PERSONAL.

WILLIAM J. TASSIE.—IF MR. WILLIAM J. TASSIE, who married Miss Burgoyne at Dublin, in the year 1859, and who subsequently emigrated to America and resided at New-York from 1861 to 1864, and is believed to have entered the United States Navy in July, 1864, will apply to Messrs. DEANE & CHUBB, No. 14 South Square, Gray's Inn, London, he will hear of something to his advantage.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO HAVE her infant adopted; is four months old. Call at No. 50 Clinton-st., top floor, rear.

HOTELS.

UTICA, N. Y.—NEW AND ELEGANT HOTEL opens July 13, Butterfield House; superb accommodations for 200 guests; daily trains for Trenton Falls; porters at all trains; baggage free. GEO. W. PEARSON, proprietor.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA.
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers building.
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, July 22
COLORADO.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, July 15
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, July 22
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, July 29
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
Chief cabin passage.....$130
Second cabin passage.....80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage.....145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CHINA must be on board at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, before 1 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
TRIPOLI.....July 16 | TARIFA.....July 30
ALEPPO.....July 23 | PALMYRA.....Aug. 13
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY,
From Pier No. 20, North River 12 o'clock noon.
EUROPA.....July 18 | CALEDONIA.....Aug. 8
IOWA.....July 25 | BRITANNIA.....Aug. 15
COLUMBIA.....Aug. 1 | HIBERNIA.....Aug. 22
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion Tickets, good for 12 months, $16.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, July 25
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 8
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Aug. 22
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
ETNA (via Halifax).....MONDAY, July 13
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY, July 18
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY, July 25
CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Halifax).....MONDAY, July 27
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.
First-class steamers to BREMEN via Cowes.
CIRCASSIAN, Pier 3 N. R., Capt. ELLIS.....July 25
ARIEL, Pier 42 N. R., Capt. JONES.....Aug. 8
NORTHERN LIGHT, do., Capt. WEIR.....Aug. 22
RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 108 Pearl-st., and No. 40 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO THE CONTINENT.
The new iron North German steamship SMIDT. (Capt. H. RASCHEN,) of 2,400 tons capacity, WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, SATURDAY, July 25.
PRICES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$75 } Payable in
Second Cabin.....30 } Gold.
Steerage.....22 }
An experienced surgeon on board.
For further information, freight, and passage, apply to THIELE, MOTZ & CO., No. 2 Hanover Buildings, Hanover-square.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JULY 16—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. F. T. KING, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVERLY.
Steamer leaving Aug. 8 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Sept. 1 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.
By Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN, sailing on THURSDAY, July 16.
Per cubic foot, 90 cents; per pound, 1½ cents.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about twenty days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of July 20. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.
JULY 4—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.
JULY 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 22d of each month from Panama to New-Zealand and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 9th of each month. First and second-class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first-class, and $218 to $243 for second-class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are completed for the carriage of a limited quantity of merchandise on through bills of lading; freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR MOBILE.
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch The first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, July 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st. Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, Passport Agent, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER via Nassau, July 16.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, July 23.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, July 30.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, on THURSDAY July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON.....GAGER.....SATURDAY, July 18
CORTES.....NELSON.....SATURDAY, July 25
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship MONTEREY will sail on the following Wednesday.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—The steamship GRANADA will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on MONDAY, July 13, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.
In consequence of sickness at Havana, the above steamship will sail direct for Sisal and Vera Cruz on present voyage.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:20 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hemstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.
NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Travelers can now procure THROUGH TICKETS from New-York to San Francisco at greatly reduced rates. Also, tickets to all points in Colorado, Dakota, Utah, Montana, Idaho and Nevada.
For tickets and any information relative to the route apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Stage Department, No. 84 Broadway.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,
(finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY Railroad for LONG BRANCH, Toms River, Manchester, Bricksburg, Red Bank, &c., from Pier No. 30, foot Chambers-st.
Daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 A. M. and 4:10 P. M., by the favorite steamers JESSE HOYT and NEVERSINK.
Touching at Pier No. 4, for passengers only, at 4:20 P. M. Returning leaves Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Toms River at 5:40 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Arriving in New-York at 9:20 A. M. and 8:15 P. M.
Commutation tickets, one month, $17 50; two months, $30; three months, $38.
W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CELEBRATED
WALTER GRAPE.
After twenty-five years' experience with the present tender and late varieties, we know the Walter, now first offered, will restore confidence in grape-raising. It never rots. Its abundant sugar raisins it indoors or on the vine; is a great grower and bearer; now contains 146 clusters of bloom; is very compact in cluster at the East, which is an advantage in marketing. We have not known the foliage to mildew; it succeeds in dry as well as very wet soils; is a seedling of the Delaware, crossed with Diana, and better than either; ripens before the Hartford, therefore the earliest, hardiest and best variety. No. 1, one year, $5, each in advance. Orders filled in rotation while supply lasts. No charge for packing. Send stamp for beautiful cut and opinions of many vineyardists. Powers' Hotel, No. 17 Park-row, New-York, is the headquarters of our general salesman, S. H. Slaught. FERRIS & CAYWOOD,
JULY 11, 1868. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

THE SCALPEL, NO. 46, CONTAINS two lectures to his private Surgical Class, on Stricture and its instant cure by the Urethrotome, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evening. At No. 42 5th-av.

STEAMBOATS.

THE
BRISTOL LINE.
FOR BOSTON,
from Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M.
TRAVELING AT HALF-PRICE.
In the Grandest Boats in the world.
TO BOSTON.....$1 00
Meals 50 cents.
Accommodations for 1,200 passengers.
These boats leave an hour later, and arrive in Boston ahead of all other lines.
A CHEAP AND CHARMING EXCURSION.
A. L. ANDERSON, General Manager.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
To Boston, first class.....$1 00
To Providence, first class.....50
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Up-town passengers, by taking the boat at 19th-st., East River, have one and a half hours longer at their homes, and avoid the crowded streets in the lower part of the City.
Passengers from down town, taking Avenue A or Avenue B cars, from the Astor House, or the South and 34th-st. cars, will be landed within two blocks of this Pier. The Steamers will also stop at this Pier in the morning, on the down trip, to land such passengers as desire it.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.
NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.
The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20. Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40. Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The ALLISON leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock, Broome-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20. Peck-slip at 8:40; 11:40, 2:40. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:12 and 3 o'clock.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Fare to Boston (Cabin).....$1 00
Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY, Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

CHANGE OF TIME.
Albany Day Line Steamboats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. On and after Monday, July 13, the day line boats will leave Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M., arriving at Albany in time to connect with trains on the Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—During the warm weather this Line will run their palatial steamers ST. JOHN and DREW, on SUNDAY EVENINGS, commencing on the 12th inst. Departing from their Pier, No. 41 North River, at 6 o'clock, and from Albany on the arrival of the evening train of cars from Saratoga.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Saturdays and Sundays $1. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.: landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 2:45 and from foot of 34th-st. at 3 o'clock, connecting with the Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Returning, leaves South Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., or on arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; Excursion Tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, July 10, 7 A. M.	Friday, July 10, 11 A. M.
Saturday, July 11, 11 A. M.	Saturday, July 11, 6 P. M.
Sunday, July 12, 8 A. M.	Sunday, July 12, 1:30 P. M.
Monday, July 13, 9 A. M.	Monday, July 13, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, July 14, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 14, 2 P. M.
Wednesday, July 15, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, July 15, 3 P. M.

FARE 25 CENTS.—AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:15; landing at Sing Sing, 6:50; Nyack, 7:30; Irvington, 7:50; Hastings, 8:05; Yonkers, 8:20; arriving; at 34th-st. at 9:10. Fare to Nyack, 20 cents; to Yonkers, 15 cents.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of the above magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

1868.—D. D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT Line from foot Harrison-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) for Carmansville, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill, landing at 34th-st. pier. For hours of leaving see poster. Office on pier. E. LANE, Agent.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Captain JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M., Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.
In the matter of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of certain new Avenues, Roads and Public Places or Parks, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park, in the City of New-York.
The Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled—"An act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1866, and of the act entitled—"An act to enable the Commissioners of the Central Park to make further improvements in the City of New-York," passed April 13, 1866; and of the act entitled—"An act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867; hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court, in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 31st day of July, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter. That the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of a new avenue eighty feet in width, between the Eighth-avenue and Ninth-avenue, and running from One Hundredth-street to the intersection of the Avenue St. Nicholas and Manhattan-street.
Also a new avenue running diagonally from the new avenue last mentioned, at or near One Hundred and Thirteenth-street to the Ninth-avenue, at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street.
Also a new avenue between Ninth and Tenth avenues, running from One Hundred and Tenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.
Also a public place or park between One Hundred and Tenth-street and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, and intermediate the three new avenues before-mentioned, the Ninth-avenue and the Tenth-avenue.
Also a public place, being a triangle formed by the intersections of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and the first-named two of the above-mentioned new avenues.
Also a public place, being a quadrilateral formed by the intersection of the Avenue St. Nicholas, One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and the first-named of the above-mentioned new avenues, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, July 7, 1868.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK GRUND, Luis Cerero and Rafael Cerero, plaintiffs, against H. M. Barrowcliff, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 60 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand four hundred and fourteen dollars and sixty-five cents, with interest from the 21st day of May, 1868, besides the cost of this action.—Dated June 4, 1868.
HENRY WHITTAKER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 29th day of June, 1868. HENRY WHITTAKER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
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COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—HANDSOME COUNTRY residence for sale.—New frame French-roof house, 35x37; all modern improvements; verandahs, 35 x7, front and rear; three acres of land; barn and outbuildings; well 60 feet through rock; extensive view; one hour from New-York. Apply to LEMUEL FREEMAN, on the premises, or to BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway.

PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND.—House for sale, situated within three minutes' walk of the landing; house two-story and attic, built in the best manner for owner's use, with all comforts of a city house; grounds laid out with taste and extend to the water; stable, carriage house, &c.; very attractive home for $11,500. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A FARM OF 20 ACRES ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.—Excellent land, good buildings, healthy location, and easy of access; $4,500. For full particulars apply to JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 6 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—PLOT OF LOTS ON 57TH AND 58th sts., between 6th and 7th avs.; also, on Boulevard, between 99th and 100th sts., 155 feet front on Boulevard; also, Madison-av. and 80th-st. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts, fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of a house in East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., and within ten or fifteen minutes walk of the principal ferries. Gas, hot and cold water, and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply to M. HENNESSY, No. 3 East Baltic-st.

TO LET—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, ON MORris and Essex Railroad, five minutes' walk from New-Providence depot, and 1½ miles from Summit, a cottage; 11 rooms, water in kitchen, shade, stable, pasture for cow. WALTER F. JONES, No. 25 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—Twelve minutes' walk from Morrisania depot, six minutes from horse cars which connect with 3d-av. Railroad or steamboat for 8th-st. and Peck-slip. Address B., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE PLEASANTLY situated at Oscawana Lake, near Peekskill; eleven rooms; will be rented low. W. H. FALCONER, No. 21 2d-st., near Bowery.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire-proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LEASE—TWO NEW STORES BROADWAY and 37th-st.; lease five years, rent $2600; possession immediate. Permits of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FINE STORE NO. 581 BROADway, through to Mercer-st., with three back lofts. For particulars inquire at No. 449 Broadway, up stairs.

LAW STUDENT OR COPYIST; CAN have desk-room for slight services. No. 240 Broadway, Room No. 18.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON HUDSON.
A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. Address L. D. MANSFIELD.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.
Mrs. A. J. MORTIMER, Proprietress, formerly of Cooper's Cottage.
This popular Summer resort is now open for the reception of visitors, is delightfully situated, and one mile from the sea-shore. A stage will be in waiting on the arrival of each and every train, and will also convey guests to the shore at bathing hours. Rooms light and airy and newly furnished. Table first class, and terms reasonable. Parties wishing to engage rooms can address Mrs. A. J. MORTIMER, Long Branch, N. J.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
This favorite summer resort situated on the Catskill Mountains, State of New-York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1. Terms $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad Trains, and the day boats from New-York or Albany.
Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New-Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, daily at 5 P. M. (Saturdays at 2 P. M.)
CHARLES L. BEACH.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
will be opened for the reception of guests, June 29. Rooms occupied one or more weeks, a discount will be made from the transient price.
JOSEPH B. WEAVER.
NEWPORT, R. I., June 26, 1868.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I., now open, pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, fronting the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; beautifully shaded, fine fishing, bathing, boating, driving, &c.; terms moderate. Steamer *Escort*, Pier No. 26 East River, land passengers at the house. M. B. PARSONS & CO.

HOTEL, BOARDING HOUSE AND RESTaurant proprietors will find it for their interest to buy their silver-plated ware, and to have their replating and repairs done at the LUCIUS HART MANUFACTURING CO., Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st., New-York.

CROFT HOUSE—GARRISON'S, HUDSON Highlands, near West Point. Board. Inquire of Mr. NEWMAN, No. 1,172 Broadway; WILSON & CO., No. 92 Pearl-st. JONES BENNETT.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE.—Steamboat from Peck-slip at 4 P. M.; leaving Neptune House dock 7:30 A. M. Landing at Pier No. 37, each way.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT MAMARONECK—AT A FINE residence, on very high ground; house situated off the road; croquet ground, one play grounds for children; perfectly healthy, shady; full view of Sound; stabling for horses; ten minutes from depot, our conveyance to and from depot; two miles from Sound; good fishing; delightful place; ice-house full, fine well water; everything right; piazza in front. Terms moderate. Address R. C. S., Box No. 328 New-York Post Office.

BOARDING AT WATERLOO-PLACE, on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the ocean, near steamboat landing and Rumsom Station of the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad; sea or river bathing; terms reasonable. Address S. P. WYCKOFF, Waterloo-place, near Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

AT PORT JERVIS, THREE HOURS' ride from New-York, near depot, first-class board for gentlemen and their families, pleasantly situated, shady and cool; terms moderate; plenty of fresh milk and vegetables; good boating, hunting, fishing, &c. Address D. S. VANCE, Port Jervis, N. Y., or No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

BOARD AT THE BLANCHARD FARM, or a party of eight, within half a mile of the Catskill Mountains; stage twice a day, running in connection with boats. For particulars call on Rev. O. G. HEADSTROM, Bethel Ship, or address JOHN SMITH, Acre, N. Y.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, LITCHFIELD County, Conn.—A very retired and mountainous region; trout fishing, pine groves, walks and drives unsurpassed; price $5 50 to $8.0; reference, A. Rolker, No. 96 Pearl-st., who has photograph and plan of buildings. Rev. L. F. DUDLEY.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMily, within two miles of Long Branch; first-class table; good fishing, bathing and boating; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Address J. T. O., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDson.—A few desirable rooms may be obtained at the Willow-av. House. Apply immediately to JOHN H. ACKINSON, Cornwall, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON ON THE Hudson; the house is well shaded, and the grounds extend to and command a view of the river. Apply to J. S. CRAFT, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

PERSONS DESIRING UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE Summer board for ten weeks, after July 1, would do well to address, with references, Drawer No. 57 Post Office, Poughkeepsie.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT, at No. 34 Clinton-place, 8th-st.—This house has just been thoroughly renovated. Single and suites of rooms, splendidly furnished, with board. The location is very desirable; the University cars pass the door every three minutes.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, with closets, hot and cold water, bath, and board for two only $16 a week; fifteen minutes from Central Park, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED FRONT BEDROOM for $10, and a little room for $6 monthly, for a gentleman or a respectable lady, in the private house No. 54 Allen-st.

AT NO. 34 WEST 31ST-ST.—TWO NICELY-furnished rooms to let, with first-class board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET—Single or en suite, in a quiet house, where there are no children. Apply to Dr. HOYT, No. 878 Broadway.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Nicely-furnished rooms on second floor, to gentlemen only, without meals.

PRINTING.

PRINTING INK
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT
NO. 21 BEEKMAN-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
JOHN G. LIGHTBODY
is constantly manufacturing, and has always on hand, every variety of PRINTING INK, from the finest black to News Ink, which he warrants equal to any ever manufactured, and at as low prices as can be sold by any regular manufacturer. Orders forwarded by steamboat and railroad to any part of the country, by addressing me at No. 21 Beekman-st., New-York.
This paper is printed with my News Ink.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls: one as first-class cook: understands all kinds of meats, soups, jellies, creams, pastries; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; the other as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; have the best of City reference; have no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 31 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, a situation in a private family; can do all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; has a perfect knowledge of Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objection to the country; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 319 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman, a situation as seamstress and dressmaker: understands Wheeler & Wilson's, Grover & Baker's sewing machines; would go out by the day, week or month; good City reference. No. 107 East 46th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART CAPAble girl, to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or as general servant; she is neat, economical and respectful; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and is highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for a nice girl as seamstress; she would assist in the waiting or chamberwork, or attend an invalid lady; she is respectful and good-tempered, can operate on Willcox & Gibbs' machine. Can be seen at No. 25 West 37th st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, a situation as nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth, or an invalid lady; good family seamstress, chambermaid, &c.; has the best City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A FEW MORE ENGAGEMENTS BY the day or week by a first-class operator on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; has worked for the last six years in A. T. Stewart's. Call or address No. 406 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and experienced good cook and baker, and is willing to assist with the washing; best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and capability; wages no object in a respectable family. Can be seen at No. 404 West 32d-st., second house west of 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl either as plain cook or to do the housework for a small family; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 155 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE nurse; will take the best care of a child from its birth; is experienced in bringing up a child on the bottle; first-class City references. Apply at No. 204 East 10th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family or first-class boarding house; can do good cooking, both meats and pastries; is willing to go to the country; best of City reference. No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO CAN cut, fit and trim perfectly, to go out by the day or week in families; would like to work for a family in the country during the month of August. Address DRESSMAKER, Station G., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable woman, with good City references, as cook; she thoroughly understands her business; meats, game, pastry, creams, jellies, &c.; City and country. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 234 East 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT CANADIAN young woman, a situation as nurse; can take full charge of an infant night and day, and bring it up by the bottle; best of reference; will go to the country. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, A SITUAtion; is an excellent cook: can make the best of bread and biscuit, meats and pastries, for private families or private boarding house; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is a good plain sewer; is kind and obliging; is very desirous to get in with a respectable family. No. 4c5 West 18th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A competent person; is capable of taking care of an infant from its birth; has lived nine years in one family. Call at Broadway, third door from 37th-st., in the scouring store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, Protestants; one as chambermaid and seamstress, the other as nurse and assist in any kind of work; City or country; best of reference given. Apply for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook, washer and ironer; good references; would go to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 181 Varick-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl in a genteel family as nurse, and to assist in waiting or chamberwork; good City reference. Call at No. 346 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; has best of City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 121 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND good baker by a respectable girl in a private family; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 2 4 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, City or country, by a very respectable young woman with the best City and country reference, at 229 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 200 West 40th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, A situation to take care of an invalid lady or take care of a baby from its birth; is a good seamstress. Call for two days at No. 325 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as good cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 200 West 40th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD GIRL in either City or country, to do the up-stairs work of a family; is neat and tidy; reference from her last place. No. 118 East 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a young American woman; lost her baby two days ago; references given and required. Address No. 153 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; good City references. Can be seen at No. 151 West 11th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl to do general housework; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 445 West 27th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced dressmaker and trimmer work by the day or week; good reference given. Call at the Children's Furnishing store, No. 1,270 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; no objections to the country; City reference. Call at No. 117 West 24th-st., top floor.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERman servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY a first-class man without family, in every department of gardening; has had much experience as a landscape gardener in laying out new and fine places; would take charge of a farm also, if required; first-class New-York references. Address VITIS VINEFERA, care Messrs. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st., who have known advertiser for many years.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom in a private family in the country by a smart and industrious young man of sober habits; would be found willing and obliging, and can produce first-class character from last employer. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 2 7 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATION AS GARDENER, (MARried, two in family,) who perfectly understands green-house and raising vegetables and care of gentleman's place; has good City reference as to capability and sobriety. Address C. K., seed store, No. 201 Fulton-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND TRUSTworthy man, a situation as coachman, that is well accustomed to the City, or would engage with a gentleman to go to the country for the Summer months only. Address or call at private stable, No. 26 East 36th-st. Reference from last employer.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a competent single man, having long experience in the City; can give the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 84 5th-av., (Brewster's Carriage Depository.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging and industrious; first-class City reference. Address A. B. K., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUAtions; man as coachman and gardener, also can milk and make himself useful on a gentleman's place; wife is a first-class cook, and if required would assist in washing. Address M. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman; understands his business; City and country references; any address left promptly attended to. Address M. D., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced coachman; City or country; best of reference given. Address J. F., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN chemist, who thoroughly understands his business. Address J. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The firm of WHITNEY, THORNILEY & CO. was dissolved by mutual consent July 1, 1868.
The business will be continued by JAMES H. WHITNEY and GEORGE R. PETTIBONE, copartners, under the firm name of J. H. WHITNEY & CO.
JULY 1, 1868.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between J. H. BROWN and HENRY SARGENT for the manufacture of gas fixtures, at Nos. 205 and 207 Centre-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JULY 1, 1868.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITtee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet in the Chamber of the Board, in the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY next, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock noon. All persons interested in the introduction of the W. H. Smith patent for the preservation of the wood in piers, under water, are hereby notified to be present at the above-mentioned time and place without further notification.
THOMAS CONNOR, } Committee on
GEORGE McGRATH, } Wharves,
MICHAEL NORTON, } Piers and Slips.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WM. WHEATLEY.....Lessee and Manager
MONDAY EVENING, July 20,
SECOND SEASON
OF
H. L. BATEMAN'S
WORLD-RENOWNED OPERA BOUFFE.
Mr. BATEMAN has the honor to announce that he will resume the presentation of Opera Bouffe, so successfully inaugurated by him last season, at the above elegant Theatre, particularly adapted to the representation of Opera, MONDAY EVENING, July 20, with Offenbach's famous
BARBE BLEUE,
(Bluebeard,)
OPERA BOUFFE IN FOUR ACTS,
produced with a splendor in mise en scene never before equaled in this country, and with a combination of talent
UNRIVALED IN THE WORLD.
First appearance of
Mlle. IRMA,
the young, beautiful and talented Premier Chanteuse, from the principal Paris an theatres;
Mlle. LAMBELE,
the charming and gifted Premiere Chanteuse;
Mlle. DUCLOS,
the graceful and spirited Premiere Dugazon;
M. AUJAC,
one of the most admired Tenors of France;
Messrs. DARDIGNAC, DECRE, FRANCIS, GUIDON, &c.
Re-engagement of
Mlle. LUCILE TOSTEE.
Messrs. LEDUC, LAGRIFFOUL, DUCHESNE, EDGARD, BENEDICK, &c.,
in conjunction with the PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE OF MESSRS. JARRETT & PALMER, including Mlle. DE ROSA and Sig. COSTA.
Reserved seats may be had on and after THURSDAY MORNING, July 16, at Niblo's Garden and Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

WALLACK'S
SIXTH WEEK
OF
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
GREAT
DRAMATIC
SATIRE,
THE
LOTTERY
OF
LIFE.
PRONOUNCED BY
PUBLIC
AND
PRESS
THE
SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WM. WHEATLEY.....Lessee and Manager.
NOTICE.
The above Theatre will remain closed for preparation of Bateman's Opera Bouffe until MONDAY, July 20.

BOWERY THEATRE.
SUMMER SEASON—NEW STAR COMPANY.
Pantomimes, Ballets, Farces, Burlesque, Negro Acts, Songs, Banjo Acts, Acrobats, &c.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO KEYPORT.—THE steamer HOLMDEL leaves the short pier, No. 26 Barclay-st., daily, at 1 o'clock P. M., and return the same evening at 7 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:
1. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging the sidewalks a space four feet wide in Ninety-second-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.
2. For building a sewer in Fifty-seventh-street, between Third-avenue and the East River, with branches in Avenue A and in Fifty-eighth-street.
3. For paving with trap block Forty-seventh-street, from Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River.
4. For building sewers in Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, with branches in Fifth-avenue.
5. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks a space four feet wide in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Second-avenue to the Harlem River.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1. Both sides of Ninety-second-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues, to the extent of half the block either way on said avenues.
2. Both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues, and First-avenue and the East River; also, both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A; also, both sides of Avenue A and the east side of First-avenue, from Fifty-seventh-street to a point half way between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.
3. Both sides of Forty-seventh-street, between Eleventh-avenue and the Hudson River, to the extent of half the block either way on the west side of Eleventh-avenue.
4. Both sides of Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; also the south side of Sixty-third-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, and the east side of Fifth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-third streets.
5. Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, between Second-avenue and the Harlem River, to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, }
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT, }
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 11, 1868.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 32D DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., comprising the 1st, 2d and 4th Wards of the City of New-York.—Annual tax notice.—Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1868, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 1st day of July ensuing, and ending on the 1st day of August, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated New-York, June 23, 1868.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COLUMBIAN COAST WRECKING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held in the City and County of New-York, Receiver of the estate funds, and effects of the Columbian Coast Wrecking Company, pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes, of New-York, entitled "of the voluntary dissolution of Corporations." All persons indebted to the said Company are to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them and to pay the same to the said Receiver by the 15th day of August next, at the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, counsellors at law, No. 49 Wall-st., in the City of New-York. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Company are to deliver the same to the Receiver by the said day at the same place; all the creditors of the Company are to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said Receiver by the 15th day of August, 1868, at the same place, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Columbian Coast Wrecking Company, are to present the same in writing and in detail to such Receiver at the same place by the first day of August, 1868.
JAMES M. SWEENY, Receiver.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Seventh District, State of New-York, (comprising the 11th and and 17th Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of law that I have received the annual list of the valuations, enumerations and assessments of this district, under the United States Internal Revenue laws; that the taxes thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy to receive the same at my office, in the new bank building, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from this date until and including the 15th day of July, 1868, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.
The said list contains the taxes upon incomes of the year 1867; the taxes upon carriages, billiard tables, plate and gold watches for the year ending March 1, 1868, and the special taxes upon business, trades and professions for the year ending April 30, 1869.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
MARSHALL B. BLAKE.
Collector Seventh District, State of New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 10, 1868.

THE EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES OF will of John R. Peters, deceased, petitioners will move July 23, 1868, at noon, in Special Term New-York Supreme Court, to be held in New-York City Hall, for an order directing that a certain award made to unknown owners by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New-York, relative to the extension of Church-st., from the southerly side of Fulton-st. to Morris-st., in the City of New-York, for certain premises on the northwesterly corner of Trinity-place and Thames-st., 52 feet 3 inches on Thames-st. by 32 feet 2½ inches on Trinity-place, be paid to them, said petitioners.
FLAMEN B. CANDLER, Petitioners' Attorney.

NOTICE—ALL PERSONS ARE FORBID REceiving or in any way giving credit to a certain bill of lading for 495 boxes cheese shipped by Louis Nathan & Co., per steamer *Denmark*, from New-York to Liverpool, on or about 10th July, instant, to order of the shipper, the said cheese having been obtained from us fraudulently by said Louis Nathan, who has absconded, and such cheese being now reclaimed by us as our property.
WHITE & DOUGLAS,
and
JULY 13, 1868. HAWLEY & BAMBERS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, }
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1868. }
BUREAU OF WATER RENTS.—NOTICE is hereby given that 5 per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
WM. H. McKINNEY, Water Register.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the late CHARLES PUTNAM are requested to render same to S. PUTNAM, at No. 50 4th-av., within thirty days; also those indebted are requested to settle immediately.
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1868.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING, COR. GREENE AND HOUSTON STS., }
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868. }
PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL BE received by the undersigned until 12 M. WEDNESDAY, July 15, for
SMOKED HAMS—First quality, sugar cured, to be bagged and packed in tierces.
SPLIT PEAS—First quality.
HOMINY—First quality, white flint corn No. 4.
Such quantities of the above three articles as may be required during the months of July, August and September, 1868.
20,000 pounds Carolina RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels.
50,000 pounds green RIO COFFEE, in original bags. Bids to be made duty paid.
5,000 pounds WHITE COFFEE SUGAR, A.
The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.
G. L. KILBURN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and A. C. G. S.

NOTICE.—PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR the building of an iron bridge across the Passaic River, at the foot of West-st., City of Paterson, will be received at Passaic Hotel, in said city, on or before 10 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 24.
DAVID HENRY, Director.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.
JAMES E. HAYES.....Lessee
GEORGE L. FOX.....Stage Manager
G. W. TAYLEURE.....Business Manager
THE LIVING SENSATION.
"Coolest theatre in town." Ice water on draught. Gratuitous fanning.
Nineteenth week of G. L. Fox's Spectacular Pantomime, HUMPTY DUMPTY.
The renowned pantomimist and comedian,
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX, as.....CLOWN.
THE GREAT DANSEUSE, MLLE. SANGALLI.
HUMPTY HUMPTY | A succession of marvels; doors turn into blank walls, boxes into chairs, walls into tables, billiard tables into cages, puddings into heads, market stalls into yachts, and sentry boxes into steamboats, while boys grow in minutes from five years old to twenty. | DUMPTY. DUMPTY.
HUMPTY HUMPTY | | DUMPTY. DUMPTY.
HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEE IN SATURDAY.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
DALY'S GREAT PICTURE OF CITY LIFE,
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.

WORRELL SISTERS, NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
Admission.....50 cents.
FOURTH WEEK of the talented and beautiful sisters SOPHIE, IRENE, AND JENNIE,
in Mr. B. A. BAKER'S adaptation from the French of Offenbach's Opera Bouffe,
THE GRAND DUCHESS!
introducing all the original music, together with the amusing CANCAN DANCE, and nightly received with unbounded enthusiasm.
THURSDAY, JULY 16,
GRAND TESTIMONIAL to the WORRELL SISTERS.
Double Bill. Box-sheet now open. Matinee on Saturday.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—NEW OPERA HOUSE.
CROWDED. FUN. SUCCESS.
EUGENE'S
EUGENE'S
African Ballet Troupe in Grand Divertissement.
LOVE AMONG THE ROSES.
UNSWORTH. UNSWORTH.
UNSWORTH. UNSWORTH.
HORN. SEYMOUR. EMMETT.
DAN BRYANT.
FLASK OF JERSEY LIGHTNING.
Steamboat Race. Terrific Explosion.
14th-st. (Bryant's Minstrels.) 14th-st.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, July 14, at 8,
FIFTH GRAND
EXTRA GALA NIGHT.
THE TWO GRAND ORCHESTRAS,
BRILLIANT ILLUMINATION, &c.
PROGRAMME:
1. March, "Gruss an Leipzig".....Grand
2. Overture, "Semiramis".....Rossini
3. Duet, "Ione".....Petrella
4. Waltz, "Morgenblaetter".....Strauss
5. Song, "Lob der Thraenen".....Schubert
6. Grand Fantasie, "Faust".....Gounod
7. Galop, "Markomanen".....Kiausnitzer
8. Quadrille, "La Belle Helene".....Offenbach
9. March, "My Austria".....Richter
10. Overture, "Tannhauser".....Wagner
11. Song of Mermaids.....Weber
12. Quartet, "Rigoletto".....Verdi
13. Polka, "Samiel".....Stasny
14. Fackeltanz.....Meyerbeer
BY THE ORCHESTRA AND BAND.
15. March, "Turkish".....Dolles
16. Overture, "Orpheus".....Offenbach
17. Evening Serenade.....Herfurth
18. Waltz, "Die ersten Curen".....Strauss
19. Song, "Good Night".....Abt
20. Galop, "Fools".....Gung'l
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA AND BAND.
CONDUCTOR.....THEODORE THOMAS
NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
Private Boxes TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway.

GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING,
THE NEW REPUBLIC
OF
EMANCIPATION.
On exhibition at the Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, New-York, opposite Wallack's Theatre, from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

MUSICAL.

A LARGE VARIETY FIRST-CLASS Piano-fortes, agraffe treble; finest and cheapest instrument in the City. Two used a short time, at half-price. JENNYS & SON, No. 233 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A LARGE VARIETY OF NEW AND second-hand pianos at bargains for cash; also 100 pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANOS.—25 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

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GEORGIA.

The Organization of the Legislature—Political Matters—The Trial of the Columbus Prisoners, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Thursday, July 9, 1868.

The telegraph has already announced the fact that the Legislature of Georgia has been organized, that Mr. BENJAMIN CONLEY, of Augusta, is President of the Senate, and that Mr. ROBT. L. MCWHORTER, of Greene County, is Speaker of the House of Representatives. This election is claimed as a great Radical triumph, and as indicative of the superior Radical strength in both branches of the General Assembly. I think, however, that it is a mistake to suppose that it has any such significance. In the first place, many of the opposition members of both Houses were absent on Saturday, the 4th, not having had time to reach Atlanta since the notice convening the Legislature was published, while all the Radicals, having received timely warning from interested and well-informed sources, were present in full force. In the next place, it is not true that Mr. MCWHORTER is an out-and-out Radical. He allied himself partially to that party in order to insure, as he thought, the passage of the relief measures, in which he was deeply interested for himself and a very large family connection; but it is positive that on all other questions he is opposed to Radicalism, and had he not been interested in relief he would have voted, not only against BULLOCK, but against Reconstruction. Beside, his election was only by one majority, and that vote was given by his Democratic adversary. The election of straight-out Democrats as Clerk and Messenger of the House of Representatives on Monday, by a majority of five votes over the Radical candidates, is much nearer a test of the relative strength of parties than the Speaker's election, and every day since has added to the Democratic majority by the arrival of members from a distance who were not privately informed in advance that July 4 was "the great, the important day," and whose temper has not been sweetened by what they call "the snap judgment of BULLOCK."

Of those who are counted as Radicals because they are not declared Democrats, there are several who are not as subordinate and docile as their friends desire, and great fears are entertained that on the joint ballot for Senators in Congress the present Radical favorites for those high offices will be defeated. I think that the Constitutional Amendment will be adopted, because a number of declared Democrats will vote for it in order "to get back in the Union." But when it comes to the election of Senators, these same men will oppose JO. BROWN and FOSTER BLODGETT with all their might. The election of the Democratic Clerk of the House has caused great consternation, and has completely upset the calculations which have been made since the April election. I know myself three or four men who have been elected to the Legislature on the Radical ticket—anxious relief men—and who declare openly to-day that they are sound Democrats, and one of them has stated positively that he will vote against the Constitutional amendment. I mention the fact to show that things are "considerably mixed up," and that it is not safe thus early to describe the political complexion of certain Senators and Representatives.

One of the chief things to be done after the adoption of the Constitutional amendment and the election of Senators, will be to set apart the homestead for each head of a family—realty to the amount of $2,000, and personalty to the amount of $1,000, and both in specie. I have no doubt that the provisions of the new Constitution will be fully carried out, and that notwithstanding the action of Congress in relation to relief, the homestead exemption will be made to apply to past as well as future indebtedness. If this be so, and the present depreciated value of all property be taken as the basis of the assessment, there are not many who want relief who will not get what they desire. In order to make assurance doubly sure, and satisfy the most importunate clamorers for relief, it is proposed to pass a fifteen or twenty years' stay law, and by a judicious selection of Judges, to insure the success of relief so far as Georgia is concerned. I am not so sure as to the adoption of the proposed stay law, but I think it stands a very good chance of passing and becoming a law, until the Supreme Court of the United States knocks it on the head.

The Radical leader of the House is J. E. BRYANT. He is active, energetic, and intelligent, but he has not the smooth sailing, the unquestioning support and the pliant following he had in the Convention. Even among those who are Radicals of undoubted fidelity he is not popular. The negroes and what are called the "carpet-baggers," take their cue from him, and work with great docility. But the native Radicals think "the fellow is too pushing," and are vain enough to imagine that one of their own number is entitled to the honor of leadership. It is difficult to say who is the Radical leader in the Senate. Mr. CONLEY would have had that position had he not been called to the chair. Mr. JOHN HARRIS, of Newton, is perhaps the "smartest man," but there are several of about the same size, and then the notorious "AARON ALPEORIA BRADLEY, negro," is there, and he is ambitious and fond of asserting himself. Mr. HOLCOMBE, of Milton County, is the Democratic leader. He was a member of the Convention, is a man of high standing, considerable intellectual power, is a ready and impressive speaker, and has the entire confidence of his party.

Everybody in Georgia is here. The hotels and lodging houses are crammed with office-seekers. There is not an obscure boarding house that has not among its lodgers half a dozen would-be Supreme Court Judges, double that number of Superior Court pundits, besides a great many Attorney-Generals, &c., &c., throughout the whole list of public officials in *esse* and in *posse*. There are also here a number of prominent Democratic politicians who are more felt than seen. They are largely consulted by their less experienced friends, and are endeavoring to secure the choice of competent men to the highest and most responsible offices in the State. The trial of the Columbus prisoners is still progressing. The evidence for the prosecution has closed. It consisted altogether of the testimony of parties who were engaged in the homicide, and turned State's evidence, and a couple of negro women of more than doubtful reputation. The testimony for the defence, as far as it has gone, and the witnesses are all reputable citizens, clearly exculpates the accused. The prevalent opinion is, that the prisoners are innocent, based upon their previous good character, and the confessed infamy of the witnesses for the prosecution; and it is currently rumored that Gen. MEADE is so well satisfied of the bad character of the witnesses for the prosecution and the improbability of their story of ASHBURN'S murder that he contemplates ordering the Commission to release the prisoners. If the accused really killed ASHBURN in the manner described by MARSHALL and the others who have turned State's evidence, they ought to be shut up for life in a lunatic asylum, for never before did men intending to commit a murder spend weeks in trying to make up a large party to go together for such a purpose.

An entire day has been taken up in the Senate considering the case of A. A. BRADLEY. The readers of the TIMES will remember how largely this individual figured in the Atlanta Convention. Now, by an unanimous vote of the body, he was expelled for infamous conduct. After a lengthy debate a committee was appointed to investigate the charge of his being a convicted felon. If that charge turns out to be well grounded, he is not eligible to a seat in either branch of the Legislature under the existing law of Georgia; and from all I can learn and have heard there is no doubt that BRADLEY was convicted of a felony some years ago in New-York and served a term in the Sing Sing or Auburn Penitentiary. To the outside public BRADLEY'S fantastic tricks and BRADLEY'S name have lost all attraction even as sources of frolic and fun, and nobody will regret, not even the Radicals, if he is again driven back to private life in the rice swamps of the Savannah River. There has been quite enough of BRADLEY.

The Democratic members of the General Assembly have met to deliberate on their future conduct and policy. They have adopted a set of resolutions pledging themselves to lay aside all old differences of opinion, and unite cordially to "make and keep Georgia a white man's Government." This Democratic Party includes those who favor reconstruction, who will vote for the Constitutional Amendment, who favor relief, who were Union men during the war, and who voted for the ratification of the Constitution, but who are opposed to negro supremacy, negro juries and negro officeholders. The leading Democrats seem very cheerful, and speak most hopefully of defeating the election of BROWN and BLODGETT to the Senate, and of Mr. KENT MCCAY to a seat on the Supreme Bench. Indeed, opposition to these individuals is, I believe, one of the resolutions to which I have referred.

The struggle for the Senate will be very earnest. All sorts of persons are mentioned as aspirants. The negroes BRADLEY and TURNER are spoken of as the favorites of their colored colleagues, on the ground that "de color'd folks hadn't ought to do all de votin' and get none of de big offices." BROWN, BLODGETT, FARRON, BRYANT and PARROTT are spoken of as the white candidates of the dyed-in-the-wool Radicals; and Judge GARNETT ANDREWS, of Wilks County, and JAMES L. SEWARD, of Thomas County, (at one time Member of Congress from the Second District,) are casually talked about as "safe men for the place." Rumors cross and jostle each other at every street corner. The latest I have heard is that BROWN has agreed to secure a Judgeship for every vote won for him from the opposition. This rumor is publicly circulated and said to be perfectly authentic and capable of abundant proof. By to-morrow this will be cast in the shade by some new discovery of something BLODGETT or PARROTT contemplates.

The amnesty proclamation is very cordially and gratefully received. There is very general regret, however, that it does not include Mr. DAVIS. QUONDAM.

THE WHISKY RING CONSPIRACY.

Examination of One of the Charges Against Collector Bailey—Confession of a Suborned Witness—Dismissal of the Complaint.

In the TIMES of Sunday and yesterday there appeared the details of an alleged conspiracy, instituted by a coterie of disreputable characters interested in the illicit manufacture of whisky in this City, against Mr. JOSHUA F. BAILEY, United States Internal Revenue Collector of the Fourth District, to secure his removal from office, as he stood in the way of the fulfillment of their plans to defraud the Government. In order to effect the displacement of Mr. BAILEY the conspirators collected from various liquor manufacturers and dealers sums of money amounting in the aggregate to about $20,000, and then set about the work of procuring false witnesses who would testify that the Collector had accepted bribes from them for overlooking certain dishonest transactions of which they had been guilty. The preferment of such grave charges against Mr. Bailey, these persons were sanguine, would procure his immediate dismissal from office, and then, with a less conscientious successor whom they were prepared to name, they could pursue their villainous schemes unmolested.

The conspirators, as already shown, succeeded so far in their work as to cause the formal arrest of Collector Bailey upon three charges of bribery—one preferred by John Lamartine, (whose real name is Harrison Shaw,) James Caverly, *alias* Jesse C. Rowe, and John H. Fuller, *alias* McLoughlin, whose pseudonyms were adopted to serve the best interests of their employers in this base work.

Yesterday the examination of one of the complaints—that preferred by Shaw—was held before United States Commissioner Osborn, when a series of villanies, almost surpassing belief, were developed, and the entire innocence of the persecuted Collector fully established. Mr. S. G. Courtney, United States District-Attorney, represented the Government; Mr. Henry E. Knox appeared for Major Alfred A. Belknap, of the Internal Revenue Department at Washington, (who instituted the charges against the Collector,) and Mr. Vanderpoel, of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, defended the accused, who was also in Court.

The complainant, Lamartine *alias* Shaw, was placed upon the witness-stand, and under oath testified as follows: I am a clerk, but have been out of employment for six or eight weeks past; the last establishment in which I worked was that of Messrs. A. M. & R. Davis, of No. 508 Broadway; live at No. 181 Mott-street, and resided there on the 8th of July; (affidavit shown to witness;) signed that paper, and swore to the truth of its contents, before Commissioner Osborn, on the 8th inst.; in that affidavit I said that I was a liquor dealer, and that in March, 1867, I owned 100 barrels of whisky, then in bond in Greenwich-street, and that I paid Collector Bailey $1,000 for allowing the removal of the same to a place other than a bonded warehouse, and without the necessary bonds; those statements of mine are all false; I have not dealt in liquor for three years past, and did not know the defendant, even by sight, when I made the false oath referred to; never had any conversation with Mr. Bailey, and did not, in March, 1867, own any whisky at all; I was induced to make the false statements by a man named Sower, who met me on Broadway on the 4th of July last and asked me if I wanted to make some money; I was sorely pressed for funds and answered him affirmatively; he then said if I would go to No. 17 Nassau-street on the following Monday morning I would have an opportunity to make something good; I went there at the appointed time, and found a number of gentlemen there, including Sower and Jenness; Sower said an arrangement had been planned to send to Washington and secure the removal of Collector Bailey, and that if I would sign a paper charging Mr. Bailey with bribery I would receive $25 as a compensation therefor; I consented, and he gave me a sheet of note-paper, upon one side of which were written points of the charges which I was to prefer against the Collector; Jenness then said that I must go down with him to No. 71 Broadway, where I was to make the false statement to another party; to quiet my conscience he told me that the party before whom I was to swear to the truth of the statement was not legally authorized to administer the oath, and that it wouldn't amount to anything; at No. 71 Broadway, on the second or third floor, in a double office, met two men called respectively the "Major," the "Doctor," and a man named Powelson; after I had been introduced by Jenness, the "Doctor" took me aside and asked me if I knew Collector Bailey; I said "No;" he then described him to me as a small, dark-complexioned man, who wore a stove-pipe hat; from conversation between the parties and myself I inferred that I was to receive not only the promised $25, but also a position under Mr. Bailey's successor, if I did all that they wanted me to do; Jenness then went out, but returned in a few minutes with another party, whose name I did not hear, and this new-comer received my affidavit, asking me a number of questions which I answered from the notes furnished to me; after the statement had been completed it was read to me, and when I had signed it the "Major" administered the oath; all the parties were present at the time in the private office; then went back to No. 77 Nassau-street, where Sower paid me $15, instead of $25 promised, which he received from Jenness; a few days afterward met Sower in Broome-street, and he told me that there was something wrong about the affidavit, and that I would have to make another one; on Wednesday last I went to No. 77 Nassau-street again for the purpose of repeating my statement; Jenness, Powelson and others were there; went with them to No. 71 Broadway, and from there started with a man named Hale, *alias* Armstrong, and the "Doctor," to go up town; we went to the United States Courts building in Chambers-street, when we were told that we must go up before Commissioner Osborn and swear to statements, but we refused to do so, on the ground that that would be, in the eye of the law, perjury; although urged strongly, we refused to go, and then went back to No. 71 Broadway; soon afterward a person, whom I have since learned was Commissioner Osborn, came in, and upon being assured by my employers, privately, that he was not a public official, I repeated my statement under oath; when they gave me the $15 they said the "Cashier" was out of town, and he would pay me the balance when he returned.

Cross-examined by Mr. Knox.—The first time I saw the "Major" was at No. 77 Broadway, and I never had any conversation with him before I signed the affidavit; do not recollect you as the gentleman who drew the affidavit.

Mr. Vanderpoel asked a few questions, and then Mr. Knox again examined the witness, but nothing new was developed.

Commissioner Osborn propounded a number of questions, in answer to which the witness stated that he was 35 years of age, born in Massachusetts, and had lived in this City since 1857; did not make a business of swearing falsely for money, and had never done so before; the statements made in this examination were not made under promise of reward from any one, and were strictly true.

This concluded the testimony, and the case was then summed up. District-Attorney Courtney said that the witness was already under arrest for perjury, in swearing to certain false statements before Commissioner Osborn, and would be duly prosecuted therefor by the Government. The base plot against an honest, faithful public officer—Collector Bailey—had been partially consummated on the 8th inst. by the arrest of that official, under a warrant issued upon affidavits made by this witness and other suborned perjurers. He was sorry that this case had been commenced in an unusual manner by going directly to the Commissioner instead of being submitted first to him. If the usual course had been followed Mr. Bailey would not have been arrested and dragged before the public as a corrupt official, for the parties who made the affidavits were well known in the District-Attorney's office as disreputable persons, whose words, under oath, even, would not have been received. Two of the parties were known, he said, as notorious procurers of false bonds for counterfeiters and other criminals. Two other complaints were made against Mr. Bailey, one by Jas. Caverly *alias* Jesse C. Rowe, who had also confessed that he had sworn falsely for money; and the second by John H. Fuller, *alias* McLoughlin, who knocked down the officer who arrested him, and succeeded in escaping, since which time he had not been heard from. In view of the similarity of the three cases, he would ask the dismissal of them all, as the innocence of Mr. Bailey had been satisfactorily proven.

Mr. Knox desired before a decision was rendered to state Major Belknap's position in this case. That gentleman, he said, was in the employ of the Internal Revenue Department, and came to New-York to ferret out these reported cases of corruption on the part of Revenue Collectors. Information being given him of certain official misconduct of Mr. Bailey, he did what was simply his duty, summoned the witnesses, and when he had heard their statements caused Mr. Bailey's arrest.

Mr. Vanderpoel doubted the strict truthfulness of the remark made by counsel who had just spoken, viz.: that "he (Mr. Knox) was present in the interests of justice, and that his client, Major Belknap, desired to have this matter sifted thoroughly, to the end that whoever was guilty of inspiring this base prosecution of an innocent man should be made to suffer therefor." This Major, said Mr. Vanderpoel, came to New-York some time ago, and took an office with the "Doctor" who figures in this case—Blaisdell—whose malice had been stirred against Collector Bailey by the action of that official in seizing his (Blaisdell's) illicit distillery. The Major claims to be a special revenue officer, but has thus far failed to show his warrant. In any case, it is difficult to understand how he derived the authority to receive testimony as a Notary Public. Counsel believed that he (the Major) was one of the conspirators, and it was the purpose of Mr. Bailey to prosecute him at once for subornation of perjury. He hoped that the Commissioner would, in justice to Mr. Bailey, listen to the District Attorney's motion and dismiss the three complaints as being equally groundless.

Commissioner Osborn said that upon the evidence produced upon this examination he would dismiss the case in which SHAW was the complainant, but would prefer to formally investigate each of the other charges before passing upon them, although personally he was satisfied of the entire innocence of the accused. The cases in which Calverly and McLoughlin are complainants he would hear on Friday morning next at 11 o'clock.

Major Belknap will be arrested to-day upon the charge of subornation of perjury. Baisdell gave bail yesterday before Commissioner Stillwell in the sum of $10,000, Roderick F. Clow, of No. 215 West Fifty-eighth-street, and Jno. McKenzie, of No. 112 East Forty-fifth-street, becoming his sureties. The examination of the "Doctor" will probably take place to-morrow morning.

POLITICAL.

The Empire Club.

A meeting of the Democratic Empire Club was held at Masonic Hall last evening, the President, ISAIAH RYNDERS, in the chair.

The Chairman, in calling the meeting to order, stated that he had been a warm and constant friend of Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, and that he intended to give him his firm and entire support in the canvass. He knew that Mr. SEYMOUR did not desire to accept the nomination of the Convention. On the contrary, he expressly stated that he preferred to take the stump in support of some other man as candidate. The Democrats intended to fight within the limits of the Constitution. They did not intend to have one taxation for the rich man and another taxation for the poor man. They also intended that all the States in the Union should stand upon an equal footing. The speaker then touched upon the subjects of carpet-bag governments, the Freedmen's Bureau and the indolence of Southern negroes, taking the ground that all these armies of expenses should be abolished. With reference to the settlement of the *Alabama* claims he thought the country should settle its own affairs before waging war upon a foreign nation. His own judgment was that the Republican Party could go far ahead of the Democratic Party in the matter of stealing. It was now time that Government offices were held by honest men.

The Vice-President of the Club then submitted a series of resolutions, which were adopted, cordially responding to the nominations made by the Democratic Convention as men eminently qualified to discharge the important and responsible duties of the offices for which they are candidates. HORATIO SEYMOUR stood prominent as a high-minded statesman, whose past life had been given toward subserving the interests of his country. FRANK BLAIR was a brave soldier of the war, and had won distinguished honors in the councils of the nation. The Club also approved of the platform as adopted by the Convention, and pledged its earnest support to the candidates of the Party.

A band of music then discoursed a patriotic air, after which brief speeches were made by C. H. BRACKETT, Capt. MOSELY, and others, and the meeting adjourned.

Union League Club—Invitation to Mr. Stanton.

In a communication dated 4th of June last, and signed by over a hundred of the leading members of the Union League Club, Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON is invited to partake of a dinner to be given at the Club-house in his honor, as an evidence of the appreciation of its members of the invaluable services rendered by him to the country, and of their gratitude. Under date of June 21, Mr. STANTON, having expressed his thanks for the proposed honor, regrets that he is unable to accept the invitation.

First Assembly District Union Republican Association.

A regular meeting of this Association was held at the headquarters in Hudson-street last evening, the President J. G. ABBE in the chair. Several new names were enrolled as members of the Association. Mr. ABBE, in behalf of the delegation to the Syracuse Convention, reported the doings there, and the report was accepted and the Syracuse nominations indorsed. After a few remarks from N. G. Kingsland, urging the necessity of hard work in the district during the campaign, the meeting adjourned.

CRICKET.

St. George vs. Garrisons, of Canada.

Quite an excitement has been created in metropolitan cricket circles by the arrival in the City of a party of British officers from the military garrisons of Lower Canada, who visit New-York partly to play cricket and partly to see the metropolis. The majority of them are members of the Canadian branch of the noted Knickerbocker Club of London, and wear the uniform of the organization on the field. Several are veterans from India, their scorer, Capt. ROBERTSON, being a veteran of the East. The eleven are picked men, and came here to learn or teach cricket, as the case may be. The excessive heat of the weather did not trouble the visitors much, but it kept spectators from the ground, but few being present yesterday. The ground was in good condition, the wickets being lively. The Canadians were promptly on the ground at 10 A. M., but the St. George players did not appear until after 11 o'clock, and it was 12 o'clock before the game was commenced, the officers putting the St. George men at the bat, EARNSHAW and GIBBES being the first to face the bowling, the Canada batteries being in charge of Messrs. RAWES and TOWNSEND. RAWES opened with a maiden, and TOWNSEND'S second ball was prettily held off GIBBES' bat by MURRAY at stop, the first wicket falling for a blank. EARNSHAW soon followed his partner, but not until he and CATER had run up the score to 14. Some very fine batting followed the fall of the second wicket, CATER, NORLEY and WRIGHT scoring double figures, NORLEY'S 37 being rapidly obtained in fine style, WRIGHT scoring 27 well. CATER'S 12 was scored by pretty cricket, as was CROSS' 9 and BOWMAN'S 8. Afterward the tail end was easily disposed of, WALKER carrying his bat out for 3, the total reaching the handsome figure of 109. Beautiful catches were made by MURRAY, BROWN, BRIDGES and RAWES, TOWNSEND taking the majority of wickets. MURRAY only allowed one bye to be scored, while WALLACE handled the ball prettily at wicket.

After dinner at the Club-house, the officers went in at the bat, and at once some very pretty batting was shown, the first wicket falling for thirteen. Afterward, however, but little was done until DAVIES got in, when he gave the crowd a masterly display of batting, his hits for threes and fours and a five eliciting loud applause. Though the seventh wicket fell for forty, no less than thirty-two runs were added to the score before the eighth wicket fell, and when the last man had retired seventy-nine had been placed upon the score books. Shortly after 6 o'clock the St. George went in for their second inning, and before the first wicket fell 38 had been placed upon the score of which CROSS contributed 27 in style, and WALKER a good 7. The third wicket, however, fell for the same number, two pretty catches disposing of WALKER and CATER, while CROSS was finely stumped. Stumps were not drawn until 7 P. M., and the game is to be resumed at 11 A. M. to-day. We append the score of the first inning:

ST. GEORGE.

Earnshaw, b. Townsend	3
Gibbes, c. Murray, b. Townsend	0
Cater, c. Brown, b. Townsend	12
Norley, c. and b. Rawes	37
Cross, c. Bridges, b. Townsend	9
Geo. Wright, b. Rawes	27
Bowman, b. Townsend	8
Butterfield, b. Rawes	3
Gordon, b. Rawes	1
Walker, not out	3
Haughton, b. Townsend	0
Byes, 1; leg byes, 3; wides, 2	6
Total	109

KNICKERBOCKER.

Hogg, c. Earnshaw, b. Butterfield	11
Henesage, b. Norley	9
Pepys, l. b. w., Norley	0
Davies, c. Gibbes, b. Norley	30
Wallace, c. Earnshaw, b. Norley	0
Mainwaring, b. Norley	2
Rawes, b. Butterfield	5
Murray, b. Butterfield	0
Townsend, b. Norley	11
Brown, not out	4
Bridges, b. Norley	0
Leg byes	7
Total	79

UMPIRES—Messrs. FORDYCE and S. WRIGHT.
SCORERS—Messrs. CHADWICK and Capt. ROBERTSON.

DISTRESSING CASUALTIES.

A Young Girl Drowned in the East River while Bathing—Remarkable Heroism of a Boy of 14 Years—He Rescues Three others from Death.

At 6 o'clock last evening a party of seven young women went into the East River at the foot of Fifty-sixth-street for the purpose of bathing. One of them, MARY POWERS, 16 years of age, and who resided in Avenue A, near Fifty-sixth-street, slipped into deep water, and in her struggle to regain a foothold dragged with her three of the others, sisters named DECAMP. The screams of the girls attracted the attention of FRANK BECK, a boy 14 years of age, who rushed to the rescue and succeeded finally in bringing the three sisters safe to land, but he was forced to dive for two of them. Miss POWERS was drowned before the heroic boy had time to rescue her, and after accomplishing the safety of the other three he endeavored to regain her body but without success, as it had probably been carried out by the tide. The boy, who lives in Avenue A, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, has been instrumental in saving three other persons from drowning in the same locality during the past twelve months.

Another Accident—Two Persons Drowned and Others Supposed to be Lost.

The casualty list of yesterday grew to frightful proportions as the various portions of the City were heard from. The last case reported was a terrible accident at the foot of One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, North River. Yesterday a very large pic-nic party left the City by the steamboat *Stephen Low* and two barges, and proceeded to Dudley Grove, where the day was passed in festivity. On returning in the evening a landing was made about 7 o'clock at One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, for the purpose of putting some of the passengers ashore. As the boat neared the shore a young girl, whose name is unknown, accidentally fell overboard. Officer CORLEY, of the Thirty-second Precinct, instantly sprang in to her assistance, but his devotion proved of no avail, and both himself and the girl perished. The event caused an intense excitement on board and a general rush to the side of the boat from which the girl had fallen. The strain was so great upon the deck railings that they gave way and some dozen more people were precipitated into the river. The wildest confusion and terror ensued, but in the midst of it some of those struggling in the water were rescued, but whether all were saved could not be determined. Nine hats were subsequently picked up floating in the river, and were taken to the Thirty-second Precinct Station House, where they are held for identification. The news of the catastrophe did not reach the lower part of the City until 1 o'clock, and it was hence impossible to obtain further details.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Sir Anthony Trollope, of England; Gen. A. G. Lawrence, of Rhode Island; and Capt. Fox, of the British Army, are at the Brevoort House. Hon. W. H. Seward, Jr., of Auburn, Hon. C. C. Washburn, of Washington; Gen. McQuade, of Utica; and Gen. G. B. Wright, of Columbus, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. J. D. Freeman, of Mississippi, is at the New-York Hotel. Hon. J. McLeary Brown, of China, is at the Westminster Hotel. Gen. Straight, of Indiana, and Gen. R. W. Johnson, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

NEW BOAT TO CONEY ISLAND.—Next Friday the steamboat *Allison*, now running from Williamsburg, New-York and Brooklyn to Coney Island, will be replaced by the handsome and commodious *Sylvan Shore*. Capt. WILSON, of the *Allison*, will of course have command of her. The change of boats will add greatly to the attractiveness of the trip.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—About 9 o'clock last evening, W. S. WYATT, a child three years of age, living at No. 322 East Thirty-first-street, was playing with some percussion caps, and put several of them in his mouth. By some means they exploded, and the left cheek of the child was terribly mangled. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

RUN OVER.—Last evening MICHAEL KNIGHT, 9 years of age, was run over at the corner of King and Washington streets, by a cart. His leg was broken and he was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

PERSONAL.—Gen. P. T. BEAUREGARD, who had been in the City for some days, the guest of Mr. T. W. PITTMAN, No. 105 West Twenty-sixth-street, left for New-Orleans last evening.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—Yesterday afternoon one of the officers of the Citizens' Bank was robbed in Wall-street of six $1,000 United States bonds. No particulars of the robbery have been given.

THE TAMMANY SOCIETY.—The Tammany Society held a meeting at Tammany Hall last evening and initiated a number of new members. No other business of importance was transacted.

NEW-JERSEY.

FIRE.—A fire broke out last evening in KEMENE'S premises, Bloomfield-street, near Fifth-street Hoboken. About 8 P. M. the alarm bell was rung, and in a few minutes afterward three engines were at the scene of action, and played a large quantity of water on the burning building, which was occupied as a shoe store. The fire continued to blaze for over twenty minutes, at the end of which time it was put out by the firemen, who showed the greatest promptitude. The rear of the building, occupied as a coal-yard, was slightly burned. The damage is estimated at about $1,500; supposed to be insured.

DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon, a lad named JOSEPH SEELY, of Madison-street, Newark, was drowned in the dock near BALENTINE'S Brewery. He had been bathing there with some others, and hearing the cry of "Police," attempted to escape, and in his fright fell from the dock and was drowned....A negro boy named LIMASON was drowned while bathing in a pond near Milburn.

SHOT FOR A BURGLAR.—A tailor was shot a few days ago while attempting to enter during night, the store of his employer, Mr. BALDWIN, of Stanhope. The man had been locked out from his boarding-house and tried to get into the store to obtain a night's rest, but BALDWIN, mistaking him for a robber, fired a pistol at him and caused a wound which is considered fatal.

FOUND DROWNED.—An unknown man was found drowned last evening near the Elysian Fields. He had not been more than twelve hours in the water, and now lies at Mr. PARSLOW'S, Hoboken, awaiting identification. He had on a check shirt and pair of pants, a moustache, black hair and very stout shoes.

ASSAULT.—A man named GREENE, having a shanty in the meadows, Hoboken, after having come home yesterday, found his wife drunk and gave her a most severe beating. She applied to Judge POPE for a warrant for his arrest.

The Strike of the Coal Miners in Pennsylvania.

From the Pottsville Miners' Journal, July 11.

The strike for eight hours' work as a day's labor, together with the demand for increased wages, has become general no doubt in all the coal regions by this time. On Monday last it commenced at Mount Carmel and Locust Gap, in Northumberland County, and a large number of men marched to Ashland and to the Mahanoy Valley, and stopped all the collieries in that region on Tuesday. On Wednesday they stopped the collieries on the West Branch, Cass, St. Clair and in the Schuylkill Valley, and continued on their way to the Leheigh and Wilkesbarre regions. On Thursday the Lehigh Coal Company's men struck, and we presume the turnout will be general.

As we stated last week, if a strike must take place, this was the most desirable time, while the trade is extremely dull. If the strike has become general in all the anthracite regions, and continues for several weeks, it must result in raising the price of coal. Without an advance it is impossible for the coal operators to reduce the hours of labor, or advance prices; the only other alternative will be to leave the collieries lie idle. Many are working them now merely to keep the men at work, and thus prevent derangement in these colliery establishments, hoping for an improvement to take place in the trade.

The following notice was promulgated by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and it is understood that all the railroad companies in the State have adopted the same rules and regulations, with regard to the Eight-hour law:

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO ALL EMPLOYES: On and after July 1, 1868, no person employed by this Company will be paid by the day. All persons who work a definite number of hours per day will be paid by the hour, at the same rate now paid. All persons engaged in running on the road in any capacity, and heretofore paid by the day, will be paid by the trip. The rate of pay for all other persons, heretofore paid by the day, will be changed to a rate per hour, per trip, per week, or per month.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Supt. and Eng'r.
OFFICE SUPT. AND ENG'R, Bethlehem, June 24, 1868.

We hope that wise counsel will prevail in the present difficulty, and that the sensible portion of the laboring classes will think seriously on this subject, and act accordingly. The coal operators, as far as we can learn, do not object to a stoppage for a few weeks; without it, it was difficult to maintain even the present ruinous prices for coal. If the stoppage results in an advance in prices, they will no doubt share this advance with their employes, because they are also suffering a heavy expense, while their collieries lie idle, which, like the labor of the men, is a total loss to them while it lasts.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, July 13—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94⅝@94¾ for money, and 94¾ for the account.

The following are the opening quotations of American Securities:
United States Five-twenty Bonds 72⅞
Erie Railway Shares 46
Illinois Central 101¾

FRANKFORT, Monday, July 13.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 77 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, July 13—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet. The following are the opening quotations:
Middling Uplands .... 11½d.@11⅝d.
Middling Orleans .... 11⅝d.@11¾d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 36s. 6d. ℔ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat, 13s. 2d. ℔ cental for California White, and 11s. 10d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. ℔ bushel. Oats 3s. 7d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 43s. 6d. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour, 30s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 107s. 6d. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 77s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 64s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 58s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 48s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

LONDON, Monday, July 13—11:15 A. M.

Resin, 5s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina. Tallow, 43s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 5½d. ℔ gallon. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. ½d. ℔ gallon. Sugar 26s. ℔ cwt. Calcutta Linseed, 66s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £34 ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £11 ℔ ton.

LONDON, Monday, July 13—11:15 A. M.

The weather is warm and fine, and crop prospects are favorable.

LONDON, Monday, July 13—1:20 P. M.

Consols, 94⅝@94¾ for money, and 94¾ for the account. American Securities are generally easier.
United States Five-twenties .... 72⅝@72¾
Erie Railway Shares 45¾

LIVERPOOL, Monday, July 13—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is quiet, at a decline of a fraction in prices of American descriptions. The following are the quotations at this hour:
Middling Uplands .... 11½d.
Middling Orleans .... 11⅝d.

LONDON, July 13—1:20 P. M.

Petroleum is declining in price, the last sales being made at 1s. 5d. ℔ gallon for refined. Sugar is firm but unchanged.

ANTWERP, Monday, July 13.

Petroleum is flat and nominal at 52½ francs ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

LONDON, Monday, July 13—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 94⅝@94¾ for money, and 94⅝@94¾ for account.

American securities closed at the following rates:
United States Five-twenty Bonds .... 72⅝@72¾
Illinois Central Railway shares 101¾
Erie Railway shares 45¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds ... 35½

FRANKFORT, Monday, July 13—5 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds 77, for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, July 13—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market continues quiet throughout the day and closed at the following quotations:
Middling Uplands .... 11½d.
Middling Orleans .... 11⅝d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is unaltered in tone and prices.

PROVISIONS—Lard is firm at 65s.; Beef, 107s. 6d.; Pork, 77s. 6d.; Cheese and Bacon unaltered.

LONDON, Monday, July 13—5 P. M.

PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum declined to 1s.; Refined steady at 1s. 5d.; Sugar buoyant at 28s., other articles unchanged.

ANTWERP, Monday, July 13—5 P. M.

PETROLEUM—The market closed tamer; Standard White, 50 francs on the spot, and 49 francs 75 centimes to arrive.

HAVANA, Monday, July 13.

SUGAR—The market is quiet. The sales to-day were small and quotations remain unchanged.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 13.

FLOUR dull; Spring Extras, $8@$10 50. WHEAT very dull and nominally unchanged. CORN less active, and declined ¼c.@½c. on No. 1; buyers at 90½c.; sellers at 90¾c.; sales of No. 2 at 88½c.@89c. OATS quiet and declined 1¼c.; sales at 74¾c. RYE and BARLEY neglected and nominal. PROVISIONS firm but less active; Standard Mess, $28 25; Choice Straight held at $28 50; Dry Salted Shoulders held at 12c. LARD firm and steady; Prime Steam, 17½c.; Summer, 16½c. BEEF CATTLE very dull; fair to good Butcher's, $5 50@$6 50; good Shipping, $7 25. LIVE HOGS almost nominal at $8@$8 75 for Common to Good. LAKE FREIGHTS—Corn to Buffalo, 3¼c.; to Oswego 7c. RECEIPTS—3,250 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 228,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 245,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 Live Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 13.

TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON and HEMP—nothing doing. FLOUR steady and quiet; Choice Superfine, $7; Extra, $7@$7 50; Treble Extra to Fancy, $11 25@$12 50. WHEAT active and firm for Choice; medium and low grades dull and weak; Choice White Fancy Red, $2 20@$2 30. CORN active; White higher at 88c.@90c. OATS advancing, but slow; sales at 75c.@79c. RYE quiet at $1 35@$1 38. PROVISIONS firm, in good demand and higher. MESS PORK, $29. BACON—Shoulders, 13c.@13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16⅝c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c; Sugar-cured Hams, 20½c. LARD firm and held higher; sales of prime tierce, 18⅝c.; choice keg, 19c. CATTLE—inferior and common are plenty at $2 50@$3 75; medium to choice are in moderate supply at $4@$7, gross. LAMBS, $1 75@$4. RECEIPTS TO-DAY—400 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 2,200 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Monday, July 13.

FLOUR in good demand; sales 2,300 bbls. at $9 75@$10 for No. 1 Spring, $11 25@$11 50 for Amber Winter, $12 for White and $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and lower; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $3; sales small lots Choice White Canada at $2 60, and some Amber Michigan on private terms. CORN quiet; held at $1 03 for No. 1. CORN-MEAL, $2 30 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady. Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $25@$26 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat 9½c. Corn 8c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—33,600 bushels Wheat, 87,700 bushels Corn, 5,246,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—570 bbls. Flour, 9,800 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,119,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 13.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; New Tennessee, $2; Old Red held at $2@$2 10 for No. 2 and No. 1. CORN firm; supply light; Ear, 87c.@88c.; Shelled, 89c.@90c. OATS dull at 74c.@75c. for No. 1. RYE dull and unchanged. COTTON dull at 31½c. for Middling. TOBACCO nominally unchanged and nothing doing. WHISKY dull; sales at 32c.@40c., in bond, according to age. MESS PORK held at $29, but there is little demand; $28 50 is offered. BULK MEATS quiet at 12½c. for Shoulders; 14¾c. for Sides. BACON quiet and firm; Shoulders, 11¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. and in demand for retail; Hams, 19c.@19½c. LARD held at 18c., but there is no demand. Gold, 140, buying; 141½, selling.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 13.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 130,000 bushels; Oats, 50,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—11c. on Corn to New-York. IN STORE HERE—Wheat, 116,000 bushels; Corn, 370,000 bushels; Oats, 320,000 bushels. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago offered at $1 85, without buyers; White nominal. CORN dull; sales 8,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 98c. OATS more active; sales, 5,000 bushels at 74c.; 25,000 bushels at 74½c. RYE market bare. MESS PORK—Asking $29 for small lots of heavy Mess. LARD unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 13.

COTTON easier; Middlings, 31c.; sales, 327 bales; receipts, 218 bales; exports, 1,873 bales. Sterling Exchange, 154½@155. Gold, 140⅜@141. FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $7 50@$7 62½; Choice, $10 50@$13 50. CORN firm at 95c.@$1 05. OATS firm at 80c. HAY firm at $21@$22 50. PORK excited; asking $31. BACON tending upward; Shoulders, 13½c.@13¾c.; Clear Sides, 18c. LARD active, 18c. was refused for tierce; keg, 19½c @20c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 13.

FLOUR dull; sales 700 bbls. Superfine at $7 50@$8 25; Extras, $8 50@$9 25; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $9 50@$11; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $10@$11 75; Fancy, $14. WHEAT firmer; sales 2,000 bushels; Pennsylvania and Ohio Red, $2 40@$2 42½; New Delaware, $2 45. RYE, $1 80. CORN more firm; sales 7,000 bushels Mixed Western at $1 16@$1 17. OATS unchanged. CLOVERSEED, $7@$7 50. FLAXSEED, $2 65@$2 70.

ALBANY, Monday, July 13.

CATTLE are in light receipt and in fair request. Prices have advanced ½c.@¾c. ℔ lb., live weight. On sale this morning about 2,000 head, most of which changed hands during the day, at 6c.@7c. for Common and Ordinary; 7½c.@8¾c. for Fair to Good, and 9c.@9½c. for Extra. SHEEP are neglected, at 2½c.@5c. Receipts thus far, 5,000 head. HOGS—Light to heavy Western cornfed, 7c.@10c., the outside for choice Extra.

TOLEDO, Monday, July 13.

FLOUR quiet and nominal. WHEAT—No transactions on the spot; No. 1 Red Wabash sold at $1 75, seller August. CORN declined 1c.@2c.; sales at 90c., first receipts. OATS steady at 69c. RECEIPTS—12,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats. RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK—3,500 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 132,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 13.

TOBACCO—Sales 94 hhds. Leaf Lugs at $7@$8; Common to Medium Leaf, $9 50@$15; Owen County Cutting, $19@$21 25. FLOUR, $6 75@$7 25. WHEAT, $1 85@$1 95. CORN, 93c.@95c. RYE, new, $1 60@$1 70. MESS PORK, $29. LARD, 18c.@18½c. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; Sides, 17½c.; Bulk Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. COTTON, 30c.@30½c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 13.

COTTON very quiet and steady at 32½c. for Middling. FLOUR dull and quiet, prices unchanged. OATS quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN quiet and unchanged. RYE quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS advancing. MESS PORK firm at $29. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 16½c; Clear Sides, 16¾c.@17c.; Shoulders, 14c.@14¼c. HAMS, 21c.@22c. LARD firm at 17½c.@18c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 13.

BEEVES in fair demand; prices unsettled, but lower; sales 16,000 head at 9½c.@10½c. for Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 8c.@9c. for fair to good, and 6½c.@7½c. ℔ lb. gross for common. SHEEP lower; sales 6,000 at 4c.@5½c. ℔ lb., gross. HOGS in fair demand at an advance; sales, 2,000, at $13@$14 per 100 lbs., net; the latter for Extra Corn-fed.

MEMPHIS, Monday, July 13.

COTTON steady; receipts, 22 bales; exports, 3 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7. WHEAT, $1 90. CORN, 95c.@97c. OATS, 75c. MESS PORK, $29 50. LARD, 18c.@19c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 14c.; Sides, 16¾c.@18c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, July 13.

COTTON dull; Middlings nominally 30c.; no sales; receipts, 493 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, July 13.

COTTON quiet; sales 105 bales; Middlings, 30c.

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, July 13.

COTTON in light demand; sales, 25 bales; receipts, 6 bales; exports, 1 bale. Low Middlings, 29c.

[Advertisement.]

The most healthful food for Summer and Fall is HECKER'S FARINA. Agreeable and nutritious, it is a most admirable preventive and corrective, in infants and adults, of the Summer complaint and diarrhœa, prevailing at this season.

[Advertisement.]

DEMOCRATIC HEADS.—Democratic principles are very excellent things to have in one's head, but aristocratic hats to adorn the granium are no less commendable. We need hardly say that the aristocratic hats of the day are to be had of KNOX, whose place of business, at No. 212 Broadway, is the gathering place for all men of good taste and sound judgment.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Saxonia	July 14	New-York	Hamburg.
China	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Tripoli	July 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	July 18	New-York	Bremen.
Europa	July 18	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Boston	July 18	New-York	Liverpool.
France	July 18	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR VERA CRUZ, HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Granada	July 15	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Missouri	July 16	New-York	Havana.
Ocean Queen	July 16	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Saxonia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the Pier foot of Third-st., Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *China*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the Pier, Jersey City, to 1:30 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Quebec, by the *Austrian*, close at 6 P. M.

THURSDAY.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, California, &c., by the *Ocean Queen*, close at the General Post Office at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Missouri*, close at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton, by the *Hansa*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mails for *paid* letters, on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at .... 5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails ... 5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island .... 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River .... 3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad .... 5 P. M.
North Mails .... 5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way .... 5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at .... 5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at .... 1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 13.—*In steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg*—C. Eisenmann, C. Edelheim, Rosa Dinkelspeil and daughter, S. Rothschild, Albert E. Foth and mother, Rev. W. A. Scott and wife, Bernhard Guttman, Jettchen Guttman, F. A. Bachman, Chas. Thimme, F. Lange, R. Rieman, Wm. Hacks, wife and 3 children, Bertha Hing, G. A. Hing, Martha Winkelmann, Wm. Fehrer, H. Briedenbach, wife and 3 children; Johanna Pickhardt, Emilie Schmidt and 2 children, Marie Scharfenberg, Johanna Teckenburg, S. Haas and child, Augusta Seibach, Bertha Wareschauer and child, Ernestine and Therese Grunbaum, Charlotte Grunig, J. Raff, U. Joachimsthal and daughter, J. von Foussaint, Elise Hirsch, W. Rothschild, C. F. Frang, J. Scheuer, G. Weisheimer, Amalie Heissler, M. Meyberg, E. Wilkner, H. Boedacker, Cath. Kanes, P. Schoppel, Geo. Muller, Johanna Krauss, J. Kamm, Jos. Wolff, M. Wolff, Wm. Thees, R. Rover, Anna Monne and daughter, Wm. Stahr, C. Lorentzen, H. Hahn, C. C. Rasmussen.

JULY 13—*In steamship City of Boston, from Liverpool*—Miss Emma Bostrick, Dr. Chase, J. Jackson and wife, Francis Lowry and wife, Mrs. J. Mungin, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Marcuor and child, Mrs. Suape and child, Mrs. S. A. Sharpley and infant, Mrs. Lambert, Mr. Twomely, John Lewis, Vercone Emille, G. Gage, Mr. Brooke, Cooper Peckoring, John Flanigan, George Corbett, Edward Young, James Read, John Brown, Mrs. Wilson.

JULY 13.—*In steamship Borussia, from Hamburg*—J. P. Salinger, wife and 2 children, C. J. G. Lawrence, wife and 4 children, Joseph Reiss, F. Bauer, Wilhelm ne Witt, A. Merton, M. Loewenheim, A. Rentheir Segeld, and upward of 260 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 40 | Sun sets ..... 7 30 | Moon rises... 12 23
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 2 30 | Gov. Island.. 3 19 | Hell Gate 4 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 13.

Cleared.

Steamships Etna, (Br.,) Bridgeman, Liverpool and Halifax, John G. Dale; Saxonia, (N. G.,) Kier, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Surprise, Ranlett, Hong Kong, A. A. Low & Brothers; Mary E. Riggs, Lowell, San Francisco, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Magdalene, (N. G.,) Harker, Remousky, C. Luling & Co.

Barks Eureka, Holloway, Antwerp, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; C. F. Ivers, (N. G.,) Russ, Rotterdam, W. F. Schmidt's Sons; Edward Hill, (Br.,) Marston, Constantinople and Smyrna, E. P. Braggiotti; Sostrene, (Norw.,) Togu, Miramichi, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Nordcap, (Norw.,) Woodson, Grand Bay, Can., Funch, Meincke & Wendt; E. A. Souder, (Br.,) Payne, Buenos Ayres, Boyd & Hincken; Eugenia, (Br.,) Dennis, Montevideo via St. Mary's, Ga., Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Fatum, (Norw.,) Andersen, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Belle, (Br.,) Hill, Hamburg, H. W. O. Edye; Nellie Antrim, Wallace, Savanilla, W. Ray; C. Morris, (Br.,) Crane, Windsor, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Susan, (Br.,) Crow, Windsor, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Southern Cross, (Br.,) Brown, St. John, N. B., Brett, Son & Co.; Ruth, (Br.,) Murphy, Wilmington, N. C., G. F. Bulley.

Schooners Lady Bannerman, (Br.,) Roberts, Abacoe, J. Douglas; B. Victoria, (Br.,) Ursula, Le Noir, Cow Bay, B. F. Small & Co.; Albert Thomas, Rogers, Charleston, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Plandome, Davis, Charleston, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Bob, (Br.,) Hickey, St. Stephen, N. B., A. J. Miller & Co.; Lion, (Br.,) Giddis, Windsor, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Hebe, Ludlow, Pembroke, Me., John Boynton's Son & Co.; Henry Clay, Stratton, Boston, Stranahan & Ferguson; Izetta, Eaton, Salem, Lunt Bros.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Boston, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool July 1, via Queenstown 2d, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. July 3, lat. 51 22, lon. 14 48, passed a brig-rigged steamer, with black funnel, bound E. July 8, lat. 48 49, lon. 45 51, passed steamship Palmyra, bound E. Same date, lat. 48 36, lon. 46 57, passed a Montreal steamer bound E. Same date, lat. 43 20, lon. 47 58, passed a large iceberg. Same date, lat. 48 9, lon. 48 27, passed a four-masted London steamer bound W. Same date, 105 miles from Sandy Hook, passed ship Guiding Star, bound W.

Steamship Borussia, (N. G.,) Franzen, Hamburg June 27, with mdse. and 420 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. July 6, lat. 46 11, lon. 39 17, passed steamship New-York, hence for Bremen. Same date, lat. 45 52, lon. 39 51, at 12 M., passed ship City of Boston, bound E.; at 5 P. M., lat. 45 44, lon. 40 39, passed Br. ship Queen's Beauty, bound E. July 7, at 7:30 A. M., lat. 44 1, lon. 43 19, passed one of the London line of steamers bound E. 8th, lat. 42 44, lon. 50, passed bark Christel, (N. G.,) bd. E. 12th, lat. 40 20, lon. 72 40, passed ship Screamer, bound W. In lat. 41 40, lon. 50 20, passed ice.

Steamship Hammonia, (N. G.,) Meier, Hamburg July 1, via Southampton 3d, with mdse. and 678 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had light variable winds the entire passage. July 12, lat. 40 28, lon. 67 2, passed a Fr. steamer bound E. The H. for the last 4 ds. has encountered dense fogs. July 13, lat. 40 32, lon. 92 38, passed ship Harvest Queen, from Liverpool for New-York. July 9, from lat. 48 18, lon. 46 4 to lat. 47 55, lon. 47 15, passed several large icebergs.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston July 11, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan. July 11, off Cape Romain, exchanged signals with steamship Rapidan, hence for Savannah. 12th, 25 miles N. E. from Cape Lookout, exchanged signals with steamship Moneka, hence for Charleston. Same day, 60 miles N. from Hatteras, passed steamship Charleston, hence for Charleston, and steamship United States, hence for New-Orleans.

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Albemarle, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Dentz, Georgetown, D. C., and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Empire, Price, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Ship John Bright, Towart, Liverpool June 4, with mdse. and 724 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had light westerly winds the entire passage.

Bark Lucy A. Nickels, (of Searsport,) Ford, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. Had light easterly winds the entire passage, and been 5 ds. north of Hatteras. Sld. in co. with brigs Lydia H. Cole, for New-York, and Riverside, bound N.

Bark Fearless, (Br.,) Patrick, Newport, Eng., 43 ds., with railroad iron to order.

Brig Lydia H. Cole, (of Turk's Island,) Johns, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Waydell & Co. Had moderate weather on the passage.

Brig Hattie, (of Bangor,) Grant, Caibarien 11 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell & Sons. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with light easterly winds.

Brig A. H. Curtis, (of Harpswell,) Merryman, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses to Baxter & Merrill. Had fine weather the whole passage. Sld. in co. with schr. T. D. Wilder, for New-York, and brig Wm. Robson, for Baltimore.

Brig Miranda, (of Sydney, C. B.,) Caffrey, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to C. B. Swain. Had light southerly winds and fine weather the entire passage, and has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig Leona, (Br.,) Bishop, Dorchester, N. B., 13 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Florence Rogers, Rogers, New-Orleans 20 ds., with lumber and 1 passenger to Fenner & Preston. Has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras, and fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Hartstene, Horn, Havre 56 ds., with mdse. to Thomas Dunham's Nephew. Had heavy westerly gales to lat. 46, lon. 25; calms and fogs off the Banks; since then light winds and calms.

Schr. John Shay, (of Great Egg Harbor,) Vaughan, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co. Had fine weather on the passage, and waited at the Breakwater for orders. Sld. in co. with brig A. Houston, of Stockton, for Baltimore.

Schr. Robert Caldwell, McCormack, St. Jago de Cuba 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to E. T. Smith & Co.

Schr. R. W. Godfrey, (of Dorchester, N. S.,) Godfrey, Caibarien 13 ds., with sugar to N. L. McCready & Co. Sld. in co. with brig John Bliss, for New-York.

Schr. Francis L. Lockwood, St. John, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. Minnie, Fenow, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with shingles to Benton & Bros.

Schr. San Juan, Mackenzie, Roanoke River, N. C., with lumber for Fairhaven.

Schr. D. C. Hulse, Hilderett, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with lumber to J. C. Walker.

Schr. Breeze, Overton, Port Jefferson, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Bob. St. Andrews, Stevens, Barnegat, for Calais.

Schr. Lady Emma, Snedeker, New-Brunswick, for Hartford.

Schr. J. Anderson, Doyle, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Martin Van Buren, Harding, Rondout, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Edward Ewing, McTavitt, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lucy Jones, Munsey, Portland, with lumber to Hoboken & Murray.

Schr. W. S. O'Brien, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. Lucy C. Hall, Hall, Hartford.
Schr. Eli Townsend, Gardiner, Providence.
Schr. Harriet Fuller, Millard, Portland, for Troy.
Schr. John Hickey, Huise, Amboy, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Vermillion, Lockwood, Newburg, for Fall River.
Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland, for Troy.
Schr. Kate, Eaton, Wareham.
Schr. Alberto, Tucker, New-Haven.
Schr. P. F. Brady, Brown, New-Haven.
Schr. Watchful, Carr, Providence, for Baltimore.
Schr. Alfred Stewart, Gilbert, Fall River, for Albany.
Schr. Clarissa Allen, Hall, Boston.
Schr. Wm. S. Camp, Bailey, Albany, for Derby.
Schr. Zampa, Huntly, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.
Schr. Catherine Thomas, Mills, Wareham.
Schr. Freestone, Harrison, Portland.
Schr. L. S. Hatch, Hill, Hartford, for Port Johnson.
Schr. A. Lincoln, York, Rondout, for Stonington.
Schr. Copia, West, Newburg, for Boston.
Schr. Calvin, Clark, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. J. W. Hine, Lane, New-Haven.
Schr. Wm. Carroll, McGee, Elizabethport, for Salem.
Schr. Cornelia, Carroll, Philadelphia, for Mystic.
Schr. Hase, Spencer, Trenton, for Norwich.
Schr. Joseph, Corwin, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.
Schr. Ira Bliss, Hudson, Providence.
Schr. Quickstep, Wilsey, Albany, for Providence.
Schr. Veranda, Brown, Providence.
Schr. E. A. Hubbard, Godfrey, Portland.
Schr. Olive Branch, Mann, Smithtown, for Yonkers.
Schr. Statesman, Bedell, Georgetown, S. C.
Schr. Sarah Lovina, Anderson, Virginia.
Schr. Eva, Turner, Virginia.

SAILED—Ship Sir Robert Peel, for London.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind light N. W., hazy.

Below.

Ship Alex. Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool 41 ds., with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Harvest Queen, Hutchinson, Liverpool June 4, with mdse. to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Philadelphia, Poole, Liverpool 51 ds., with mdse. to J. Richardson.

Ship Screamer, Young, Liverpool May 23.

Ship Guiding Star, Hopkins, Newport, Eng., May 19.

Brig Cherubim, Sligo 51 ds.—(All by pilot-boat Ezra Nye, No. 2.)

Brig Sea Bird, (Br.,) Benton, from Windsor, N. S., 10 ds.—(By pilot-boat Washington, No. 22.)

Ship Caravan, Lull, Newport, Eng., May 23, with mdse. to Howland & Frothingham.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 13—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; ship Golden Rule, from Liverpool; schr. M. J. Moore, from Curacoa.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 13—Passed up for Baltimore, bark Wm. Van Name; brig Wm. Robertson, from Cardenas; schr. Joseph Serar, from Bangor.

Passed out—Ship Johanne & Wilhelmna, for Bremen; brig Echo, for Porto Rico.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 13.—The steamship City of Washington, from New-York June 29, arrived at this port yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 13.—The steamship Union, from New-York July 2, arrived at this port at 4:30 this morning.

LIVERPOOL, July 13.—The steamship Nebraska, Capt. Guard, of the Liverpool and Great Western Steamship Co., which left New-York July 1, arrived here to-day.

LONDONDERRY, July 13.—The steamship Peruvian, Capt. Smith, of Allan's line, which left Quebec July 4, arrived here to-day, on the way to Liverpool.

Correction.

The steamship Ariel, of Ruger Brothers' American Line, arrived at Cowes June 28, at 4 o'clock A. M., and not on June 30, as erroneously reported. The Ariel sailed from Bremen on July 11, with 700 passengers.

LACKAWANNA COAL,

AT RETAIL.

The DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY are selling their justly celebrated Lackawanna Coal at retail, for domestic uses, at

$5 50

PER TON, SCREENED AND DELIVERED, OR,

$5

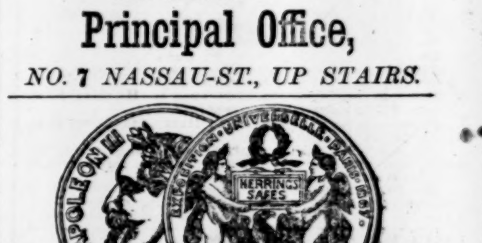
PER TON IN THE YARD.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

YARDS—No. 310 FRONT-ST., E. R.
FOOT OF HUBERT-ST., N. R.
FOURTEENTH-ST., btw. 9th and 10th avs.
FOOT OF THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., E. R.
No. 1,338 THIRD-AV.
NINETY-SECOND-ST., E. R.
No. 33 ATLANTIC-ST., BROOKLYN.
FOOT OF HARRISON-ST., BROOKLYN.
FOOT OF THIRD-ST., E. R.
AT THEIR DEPOT IN WEEHAWKEN, NEW-JERSEY.

Principal Office,

NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., UP STAIRS.



30,000 FRANCS.

HERRING'S PATENT

CHAMPION SAFES.

AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR .... LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR .... NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE .... PARIS.

AND

WINNER OF THE WAGER OF

30,000 FRANCS!!

($6,000 IN GOLD,)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

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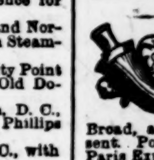
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

KALDENBERG & SON,



Manufacturers of Genuine MEERSCHAUM GOODS, offer their NEW and EXTENSIVE stock at REDUCED PRICES. Repairing, boiling, silver mounting, &c. Ambers in the largest variety. No. 6 John-st., up stairs; No. 23 Wall-st., corner of Broad, and corner John and Nassau sts. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 6,734. Prize awarded at the Paris Exposition, 1867.

THE UNIVERSAL FAVORITE.

$5 SEWING MACHINE

Simple and practical.

Every machine is perfectly adjusted, packed in a small box and will be sent, per express, on receipt of $5 to any address in the country. On exhibition and for sale by CHASE & CO., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 524 Broadway.

SAND-PAPER.

CROMWELL & JONES,

Manufacturers of

EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,

No. 306 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, New-York.

IRON STABLE FIXTURES

STALL DIVISIONS, RACKS, MANGERS, &c.
CHASE & CO., No. 524 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE "ZERO REFRIGERATOR" WAS awarded a medal and diploma by the American Institute, 1867. "It is the best meat and fruit preserver." ALEX. M. LESLIE, No. 605 6th-av., N. Y.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 429, July 13, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 429.
7, 40, 65, 71, 30, 43, 78, 37, 49, 34, 28, 12, 26.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 430, July 13, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 430.
65, 22, 19, 21, 4, 49, 51, 36, 54, 28, 73, 17.

MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 481, July 13, 1868.
17, 37, 39, 66, 63, 53, 61, 32, 26, 29, 9, 49, 4.

MISSOURI—CLASS No. 482, July 13, 1868.
29, 41, 40, 72, 8, 50, 16, 10, 12, 58, 11, 27.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Banker and Broker, No. 200 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE cook, washer and ironer, private family preferred; no objections to the country; best City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at 134 West 25th-st.

CONVENTION RETURN TICKETS, good to July 20, at half fare, for sale at No. 683 Broadway, corner of Amity-st.